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Harvard Defeats Princeton in the Stadium, 20 to 0

STADIUM THROUGHS SEES ELEVENS IN ANNUAL CONTEST

Play-by-Play Story of Big Contest Between
Harvard and Princeton Shows Something of
What Thousands of Supporters of Teams Saw

LINEUP FOR TODAY'S GAME

HARVARD
Coolidge, l.e., Brown
Parson, l.t., r.t., Ballin
Weston, l.g., F. Trenkman
Bigelow, c., Gennert
Pennock, (Withington), r.g., Shenk
Trumbull, r.t., McLean
Hardwick, (Smith), l.e., Highley
Logan, q.b., Ames
Mahan, (Hardwick), l.h.b., (F. Trenkman), Glick
Bradlee, r.h.b., Tibbott
Francke, f.b., Driggs, (Law)

Referee, W. S. Langford, Trinity. Umpire, Dr. C. S. Williams, Pennsylvania. Linesman, N. A. Tufts, Brown. Time, 15-minute periods.

HARVARD STADIUM, Soldiers Field—Thousands of friends of Harvard and Princeton, with the crimson banked on the west side of the great Stadium and the orange and black waving on the east, watched every play of the first of the 1914 eastern football championship contests this afternoon.

The play by play story of the game follows.

Mahan's Drop Kick Features First Period

At 2 o'clock Captain Trumbull met Captain Ballin in the center of the field and tossed for choice. Harvard won and chose to defend the north goal.

Driggs kicked off to Harvard's 20-yard line, Logan running the ball back 15 yards. Bradley made two yards through center and Mahan punted to Princeton's 32-yard line, where Tibbott made a fair catch.

Driggs punted to Harvard's 47-yard line and Mahan punted to Princeton's 17-yard

SCORE OF TODAY'S GAME AT THE STADIUM

TEAMS	First Period	Second Period	Third Period	Fourth Period	Total Score
Princeton.	0	0	0	0	0
Harvard.	3	10	0	7	20

made it first down on Princeton's 30-yard line. Bradley and Logan failed to gain. Mahan made a yard through Ballin. Mahan tried a goal from the field which he missed by inches. Driggs punted out of bounds on Princeton's 38-yard line. Francke made four yards through center. Bradley failed to gain.

Bradlee made another yard through the same place. Francke failed to gain, and Mahan kicked a goal from the field standing on Princeton's 40-yard line. Score—Harvard 3, Princeton 0.

Driggs punted to Harvard's 10-yard line. Hardwick ran the kick back 20 yards and dropped the ball. Driggs getting it for Princeton. Glick fumbled, Mahan recovering for Harvard. Mahan punted to Princeton's 40-yard line. Ames lost two yards and Driggs punted

UNTIL TODAY'S GAME

Neither team had scored a touch-down on the other since 1912.

No member of the Harvard squad had ever been defeated by Princeton either as varsity or freshmen players.

Both teams had been held to one tie score this fall, Penn State holding Harvard 13 to 13, and Williams holding Princeton 7 to 7.

Neither team had been defeated this year.

Harvard had scored 131 points to 73 scored by Princeton.

Harvard had been scored on for 28 points against 19 scored on Princeton.

tumbled to Harvard's 30-yard line. Logan fumbled but Mahan recovered for Harvard.

Bradlee made a yard through left guard. Francke was thrown for no gain and Mahan punted to Princeton's 15-yard line. Ames ran the kick in 5 yards.

Driggs punted to Mahan on Harvard's 30-yard line. Mahan ran back 3 yards. Bradley made 5 yards through Ballin, and Mahan punted out of bounds on Princeton's 26-yard line. Driggs punted to Mahan on Harvard's 40-yard line.

Hardwick made 20 yards around Princeton's left end. He was tackled by Glick. Mahan made three yards through Trenkman. Francke made four more through McLean on a fake play, the period ending here. Score, Harvard 3, Princeton 0.

Driggs kicked off to Harvard's 5-yard line. Hardwick running the ball back to the 20-yard line. Hardwick made 4 yards around Princeton's right end, being tackled by Brown. Mahan punted out of bounds at the center of the field.

Princeton then tried a forward pass, Tibbott throwing the ball, but it was uncompleted. He tried the same play again, but it was also uncompleted.

Princeton made outside kick which Mahan caught on Harvard's 36-yard line. Bradley made three yards through Princeton's center, although he fumbled twice. Mahan was thrown for a two-yard loss. He punted to Tibbott, who was thrown on Princeton's 32-yard line. Driggs punted to Logan on Harvard's 65-yard line. On a fake formation Coolidge made seven yards through Princeton's left tackle. Francke failed to gain through Princeton's left tackle and Mahan punted to Princeton's 13-yard line, at which point the half ended. Score, Harvard 13, Princeton 0.

Driggs punted to Harvard's 35-yard line, Logan running the ball back 10 yards. Mahan punted to Princeton's 7-yard line. Driggs punted from behind his goal line, Logan catching the ball on Princeton's 35-yard line. Mahan failed to gain. On a double pass Francke went through Princeton's center for 15 yards.

Mahan made 7 more through Princeton's right guard, putting the ball on Princeton's 16-yard line. Bradley made a yard through center. Francke made 2 more through center for a first down. Francke made 2 yards through left guard. Mahan made a yard through Ballin. Francke made one more through Princeton's left tackle.

Mahan then made a goal from the field standing on Princeton's 17-yard line. Score, Harvard 6, Princeton 0.

Driggs kicked off to Harvard's 15-yard line. Francke running the ball back 23 yards.

Driggs punted to Harvard's 10-yard line. Francke taking the ball back 20 yards. Two rushes by Hardwick failed to gain 10 yards and he punted to Princeton's 20-yard line.

Law kicked to Harvard's 40-yard line.

Law punted to his 43-yard line. Bradley fell on the ball. Francke made 3 yards. Mahan added 3 more. Mahan tried a forward pass, which was uncompleted. He tried a goal from the field which failed and Princeton put the ball in play on her 20-yard line.

Law punted to Mahan on Harvard's 40-yard line. Smith made three yards around Princeton's left end. Mahan went through Princeton's right tackle for eight. Bradley went through Princeton's center for 16 yards. Mahan added three more through Princeton's left guard.

Bradlee made 18 yards through Princeton's center on a fake kick formation. He added two more through the same place. On the next play he carried the ball to Princeton's 2-inch line, where the quarter ended. Hardwick replaced Mahan at right halfback for Harvard. Score, Harvard 13, Princeton 0.

Hardwick Opens Last Period With Another Touchdown for Harvard

When play was resumed Hardwick was pushed over for a another touchdown. He kicked the goal. Score Harvard 20, Princeton 0.

Princeton kicked off to Harvard's 10-yard line, Francke taking the ball back 20 yards. Two rushes by Hardwick failed to gain 10 yards and he punted to Princeton's 20-yard line.

Law kicked to Harvard's 40-yard line.

Law punted to his 43-yard line. Bradley fell on the ball. Francke made 3 yards. Mahan added 3 more. Mahan tried a forward pass, which was uncompleted. He tried a goal from the field which failed and Princeton put the ball in play on her 20-yard line.

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CRIMSON RUNNERS WIN BOTH RACES FROM YALE

Harvard made a clean sweep of the varsity and freshman cross-country races with Yale this morning over the Belmont course, the Crimson varsity winning by 27 points to 28 in the closest race these colleges have ever run and the Crimson freshmen winning by 18 points to 38.

The varsity race was held after the freshman contest and was over a full six-mile course. J. V. Overton of Yale was the first runner to finish, covering the distance in 33m. 7.25s. Capt. H. C. McLure of Harvard was a close second in 33m. 10s. The order of the men follows:

1—J. V. Overton, Yale, 33m. 7.25s.
2—H. G. McLure, Harvard, 33m. 10s.
3—D. E. Clark, Yale, 33m. 10.5s.
4—R. H. Davidson, Harvard, 33m. 37s.
5—C. Southworth, Harvard, 33m. 38s.
6—B. S. Carter, Harvard, 33m. 57s.
7—A. M. Looman, Yale, 34m. 13.5s.
8—N. H. Platt, Yale, 34m. 18s.
9—D. F. Frost, Yale, 34m. 19.5s.
10—K. E. Fuller, Harvard, 34m. 30s.

Harvard had a rather easy time winning the freshman race. Harvard men won all the point-counting places but fourth, sixth, eighth and ninth. L. K. Moorehead, captain of the Harvard team, finished first in 17m. 9.4-5s, this course being three miles in length. The order of the finish follows:

1—L. K. Moorehead, Harvard, 17.9 4-5s.

2—J. J. Coggeshall, Harvard, 17.15
3—C. W. W. P. Heminger, Harvard, 17.18
4—J. Schubert, Yale, 17.24 1/2
5—H. F. Taylor, Jr., Yale, 17.24 3/4
6—U. A. King, Harvard, 17.50 1/2
7—E. A. Krauss, Yale, 18.13 1/2
8—W. East, Yale, 18.13 3/4
9—H. J. Breasley, Harvard, 18.20

In the race between Yale and Princeton last week the Elis were victorious by a good margin, while Harvard's team was overwhelmingly defeated at Cornell last Saturday by a score of 28 to 99.

The order of the teams competing in today's races follows:

LAST YEAR'S GAME

The Harvard-Princeton game of 1913 was played in mud on the Princeton field. The adverse conditions made sure handling of the ball almost impossible and the game was slow from start to finish. The Princeton players opened with an attack which the Harvard men found it hard to stop, but the game was finally won by Charlie Brickley's foot. He made good on the one chance he had to drop kick the ball over Princeton's goal. His running with the ball, too, was a big factor in the 3 to 0 Harvard victory.

no touched the ball down, there being no Princeton man near it. Ames lost a yard and Law punted to Mahan, who ran the ball back 14 yards. Mahan punted over Princeton's goal line.

Law punted to Harvard's 45-yard line, Harvard being given 15 yards when a Princeton man interfered with Mahan. Francke made 5 yards through center, Ballin making the tackle. On the next play he added one more to the play. Mahan then tried a field goal from Princeton's 40-yard line, but the ball went wide.

Princeton put the ball in play on her 20-yard line. Law kicked to Mahan, who was downed on Harvard's 32-yard line. On a fake kick formation Mahan made 3 yards. He kicked to Princeton's 15-yard line, Ames running the ball back 15 yards.

Law punted to his 43-yard line. Bradley fell on the ball. Francke made 3 yards. Mahan added 3 more. Mahan tried a forward pass, which was uncompleted. He tried a goal from the field which failed and Princeton put the ball in play on her 20-yard line.

Law punted to Mahan on Harvard's 40-yard line. Smith made three yards around Princeton's left end. Mahan went through Princeton's right tackle for eight. Bradley went through Princeton's center for 16 yards. Mahan added three more through Princeton's left guard.

Bradlee made 18 yards through Princeton's center on a fake kick formation. He added two more through the same place. On the next play he carried the ball to Princeton's 2-inch line, where the quarter ended. Hardwick replaced Mahan at right halfback for Harvard. Score, Harvard 13, Princeton 0.

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When play was resumed Hardwick was pushed over for a another touchdown. He kicked the goal. Score Harvard 20, Princeton 0.

Princeton kicked off to Harvard's 10-yard line, Francke taking the ball back 20 yards. Two rushes by Hardwick failed to gain 10 yards and he punted to Princeton's 20-yard line.

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MAHAN'S KICKING EARLY FACTOR IN CRIMSON VICTORY

Bradlee, Hardwick, Francke, Logan and Other
Cambridge Players Also Do Brilliant Work
Against Wearers of the Orange and Black

HARVARD STADIUM, Soldiers Field—For the third successive year the Crimson triumphed over the Orange and Black this afternoon when Coach P. D. Haughton's fast Harvard varsity eleven defeated Capt. H. R. Ballin and his Princeton players.

The score was 20 to 0.

Before the game started Harvard was a slight favorite to win although it was expected that the battle would be close and when Referee W. S. Langford blew his whistle showing that the game was over, the Harvard followers rushed on to the gridiron and started their famous "snake" dance.

Students' Parade Big Feature of the Afternoon

The first players to appear on the field were 18 Harvard substitutes, who practised punting, passing and throwing stunts. A few minutes later coach Haughton and Trainer Donovan came out with Mahan of the regular team, who did some punting practice and later tried some goals from the field with marked accuracy.

At 1:40 all the Harvard players went back to the locker building.

At 1:50 the Princeton team appeared on the field and was cheered by the Harvard section and the Princeton followers. The Princeton players ran through some signal drills. Driggs then practised punting.

At 1:55 the Harvard players came on to the field and ran through a snappy signal drill. The Harvard followers in the west stand cheered their players.

Crowds Gather at Field

It was a typical Harvard-Princeton football gathering that began wending its way to Harvard's great football arena shortly after noon today to witness the first big championship battle of the East, with the crimson facing the orange and black, at 2 o'clock.

While, as was to be expected with the game being played here, the Harvard sympathizers far outnumbered those who had come to cheer the Nassau university, Princeton colors were to be found on every hand. The most noticeable feature was the absence of Crimson flags, due to the new law regarding the carrying of red banners. Harvard followers, however, wore red flowers in their buttonholes and made their sympathies known in other ways.

Student Parade Is Formed

One of the longest college parades yet formed at Cambridge began to assemble at 12:45 for the march to the field. The procession was made up of graduates and undergraduates and they showed great enthusiasm for their team and university. The graduates gathered in front of University hall, with the seniors assembling at Weld, the juniors at Gray's, the sophomores at Matthews and the freshmen at Massachusetts.

Marshals headed each delegation. F. W. Capper, captain of the varsity track team; R. R. Ayres, captain of the varsity baseball team; W. M. Claffin, Jr., captain of the varsity hockey team, and N. L. Tibbitts, heading the seniors. R. N. Williams, 2d, C. F. Farrington, S. M. Felton, Jr., and K. Bromley, the juniors; R. Harte, O. G. Kirkpatrick, R. R. Brown and J. E. P. Morgan, the sophomores, and Murray Taylor, A. Putnam, H. Quimby and G. Gwathmey, the freshmen.

Parade Marches to Stadium

The parade marched around the campus, out the Johnson gate and down Boylston street to the Stadium. As the paraders came over the Anderson bridge (Continued on page four, column one)

PENNSYLVANIA FIRST TO SCORE AT MICHIGAN

FERRY FIELD, ANN ARBOR, Mich.—

East and West met on Ferry field this afternoon in the second big intersection gridiron contest of the year, when Pennsylvania and Michigan lined up for their annual game. In the first period Pennsylvania scored a drop kick from the field.

Splawn kicked off to Hopkins, who was downed on the 30-yard line. Tucker

went through for four yards and added three more on the next play. Tucker punted and the ball bounded across Michigan's goal line. The ball was put in play on Michigan's 20-yard line, and on the first play Hughtit plunged through the line for 5 yards.

Michigan scored a touchdown in the second period making the score then, Michigan 13, Pennsylvania 3.

King replaced Francke in Crimson's lineup and made three successive rushes and carried the ball to Princeton's 31-yard line. C. Coolidge replaced "T. J." at left end for Harvard. Watson took place of Logan.

King made four yards through Princeton's left tackle, but on next play failed to gain.

Ballin threw Smith for a 10-yard loss. Bradley tried for a field goal. Princeton getting the ball on Harvard's 20-yard line. Tibbott made 20 yards through Harvard's left tackle. Weatherhead for Smith in Crimson. Driggs for Law in Princeton lineup. On the next play Tibbott was thrown for two-yard loss.

Tibbott threw a forward pass to Ames, which netted 20 yards. F. Trenkman failed to gain through left guard and Tibbott tried a forward pass which King caught on Harvard's 27-yard line. King made 2 yards through center and followed it with 5 more through sack play. King made another yard through center. Ballin making the tackle. Whitney punted to Princeton's 30-yard line, but Princeton was penalized 5 yards for offside play. Whitney kicked to Harvard's 40-yard line, Ames being thrown for no gain. Ames made 8 through left guard. A forward pass to Tibbott was uncompleted. DeLittle took Tibbott's place. Ames was thrown for no gain.

Princeton punted to Harvard's 35-yard line Ames catching the ball. Rollins replaced King. Whitney made 1 yard through center. He added 2 more through the same place. Ballin threw Rollins for no gain. Rollins punted to the middle of the field. Driggs caught the ball. Ames tried a long forward pass, which was uncompleted. Swigert took Watson's place. Ames threw a forward pass which Swigert caught on the 30-yard line, at which point the game ended.

PERSIA TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

WASHINGTON—Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, the charge of the Persian legation here, called upon Acting Secretary Lansing at the state department Friday to inform him officially that his country had decided to preserve an attitude of strict neutrality as between Russia and Turkey during the war.

HARBOR OFFICIAL APPOINTED

TORONTO, Ont.—Official notice is given in the Canada Gazette of the appointment of R. S. Gourlay as harbor commissioner of Toronto, and of John Laxton, the latter succeeding F. S. Spence, as announced some days ago, says the Mail and Empire.

NEW OFFENSIVE FROM GERMANS ANTICIPATED

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 6, 6 p. m.—An official communique today simply records continued severe fighting at various points, little appreciable change having resulted.

In Belgium and north France the Germans are apparently about to make a change in the composition of their forces and to be reinforcing the reserve forces of the new formations which have been severely handled, with an object of attempting a new offensive or counteracting the defeats they have sustained.

The communique also mentions that the Allies have consolidated the advance to a position west of Roye. Near Berry-au-Bac, in the center, the French have recaptured a village which the Germans had taken, while in the Argonne determined fighting has occurred, the French driving the Germans back with bayonet charges.

Nov. 7—An official communique reports the Allies' offensive is continuing east and south of Ypres, whilst the Germans attacks near Arras and between Arras and the Oise have been repulsed. It

also is stated that villages near the east of Ypres previously lost have been recaptured. In Argonne the German attacks have failed, whilst on the Meuse heights and east of Verdun the Allies have carried some trenches.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 6, 5 p. m.—A German official statement claims that the German offensive has made progress north and west and southwest of Ypres, also at La Bassée, to the north of Arras and in the Argonne. It is also stated that the Germans have taken an important point southeast of St. Mihiel.

HAVRE, Oct. 6, 5 p. m.—An official Belgian communique states that the Germans have shown no activity on the Yser front and that the Allies' offensive has progressed between Dixmude and Messines the Allies' offensive has reached the river joining these places.

LONDON, Nov. 7, 10 a. m.—An official report states the German attack in Belgium has decreased in vigor, the Allies continuing to make steady progress, the advance being specially marked south of Dixmude and towards Gheluvelt, south-east of Ypres.

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News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

FRENCH LEADER ADVOCATES SUSPENSION OF MORATORIUM TO CLEAR TRADE SITUATION

Poor Transportation, Postal Conditions and Lack of Financial Resources Are Blamed by President of Paris Organization for Present Conditions in Business

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Much impatience is being expressed by the trading community in France regarding the difficulties which at every step confront the reestablishment of commercial activity. The cause is recognized to be purely internal and largely a matter of bad organization.

With the approach of winter the question of national consumption becomes a pressing one and the situation is, moreover, somewhat accentuated by the immense changes that have taken place in local needs.

The large influx of refugees and the military occupancy for local defense of the non-invaded departments have occasioned a complete redistribution of supply and demand, so that local stocks are being exhausted.

Appeals are continually being made to Paris, the great central depot, but these are meeting with no practical response.

The likelihood of remedying this state of things and the opinion of the commercial world as to the solution have been set forth by David Mennet, president of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, who says that the complaints may be summarized under three main heads, viz., transportation, postal facilities and financial resources.

Do Not Carry Freight

Some of the railway systems, the traders complain, do not carry any freight over certain portions of their lines, and they will only accept merchandise of a special character. In many cases goods can only be shipped by passenger trains or sent by parcels post, there being no ordinary service of freight trains.

Then again, the restrictions imposed by the railway companies are too arbitrary and render transport extremely difficult. For instance, in some cases on certain days, without previous notice and apparently without any reason, contrary to the advertised regulations, freight is refused at the depots, while on other days it is accepted in face of the advertised regulations to the contrary. Business cannot be adapted to such glaring irregularities, with the result that it is completely paralyzed.

The Chamber of Commerce, which keeps itself in constant close contact with the various trade groups, has many times since the outbreak of war made representations to the government on this point, demanding the immediate establishment of a railway service with some measure of regularity, however limited it might be in scope.

To these appeals the ministers replied that although convinced, more than any one, of the necessity of establishing the commercial transport services, they were obliged to bow to the military authorities, who had need of the exclusive use of the railways in those regions adjoining the war zone. They always end by asking, Where is the French merchant who would refuse to recognize and willingly comply with this necessity?

Urge Service of Trains

The president of the Chamber of Commerce says that he has answered in the name of all French business men that they certainly desire nothing that might interfere with the national defense, but he continues to urge and even insist, that a service of freight trains shall be established as soon as possible.

A vital point, he says, in the French business situation was that Paris should be enabled to send out her merchandise by train. The needs could be met if one or more of the lines, say the Orleans or the Western State railway, would transport the merchandise outside the military limits of Paris to one of the junctions from which it could be distributed and sent off in every direction and thus reach its final destination, even if in a roundabout way.

This would entail, of course, an increase of rates, but the business men were quite willing to pay. With regard to freight coming into Paris the same principle would apply. The president thought that this plan would be possible if an amicable arrangement was made between the various railway companies running into Paris by which one of the above named railways should deal with the commercial needs of the city, leaving all the others available for military purposes.

Another point which meets with much opposition in the business world is the clause in the new railway regulations whereby the companies are exonerated from all risk for loss or damage of goods in transit. The president said that it was indispensable that either the government or the railway companies, in consideration of an increased rate, should guarantee safe delivery, otherwise the whole of the personnel of the railway companies was apt to become careless and indifferent, so far as the protection of merchandise was concerned. The risk of loss or damage was one that neither the producer nor consumer could possibly take, and constituted a very great obstacle to commercial reestablishment.

The delay in the postal service is another serious obstacle. Ordinary correspondence well outside the war zone usually takes now from two to three days

to arrive, while that coming from the immediate vicinity of the war zone is subject to a systematic delay of four days, so that it frequently takes the best part of a week before it is delivered.

The financial restrictions arising through the moratorium are perhaps the greatest obstacle of all to commercial activity. Credit is so limited that working capital is extremely difficult to obtain. Many business men finding themselves deprived of their regular means for feeding their floating working capital apparently had no option but to close their establishments and live merely on their small available supply of cash. In consequence of this closing of works the men had to get assistance from municipal bodies.

Organization Disarranged

Now that owners wish to reestablish their various industries they find they have to face an organization which has been greatly disarranged, if not entirely destroyed, so that in many cases they must get together, not only fresh stocks but a fresh staff as well. In Paris itself the Chamber of Commerce used its influence with great success to prevent the shutting down of factories, and in very many cases was the means of large bodies of men being kept in employment.

David Mennet is definite in his insistence that the time has now come to suspend the moratorium and thereby facilitate a normal measure of discount. Whatever may have been necessary in the early days of the war to protect French cash from surprise withdrawals or panic realizations, the same reasons, he contends, do not obtain today.

If France was obliged two months ago in face of unexpected events to decree the postponement of credits and discounts, now, looking calmly at the situation, she should recognize that so far as the commercial world is concerned, many business men are in a position to pay their debts.

It would be extremely imprudent to drag along, during long months, a dead weight, only to find themselves at the end of the war with an enormous amount of trade bills in circulation which the debtors would be incapable of paying.

On the other hand, if they were to begin from now on the liquidation of the moratorium they could ease the situation by classifying the commercial debtors in categories defining those who could pay the whole forthwith and those who needed time. By this means the French commercial situation would gradually reach the point of its final liquidation.

Transitory Regime Urged

It is evident, the president says, that for those whose business was closed down through their having to go to the war as well as for traders in the invaded departments, the postponement ought to be continued, but for all other business the moratorium should, in principle, be suppressed and replaced by a transitory regime.

There are in effect, he says, two classes of traders who should be compelled to discharge their debts immediately—viz., those who had hoarded their funds prior to the commencement of the war and were now profiting by the obligatory interest imposed by the moratorium, and those who dealt in foodstuffs, clothing and the common necessities of life and whose business was likely to be specially prosperous or, at any rate, sufficiently so to enable them to pay.

There are unmistakable indications of the possibility of great business activity at an early date, but until the above mentioned obstacles have been removed nothing of any practical importance can be done.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA BECOMES PATRON OF THE ARTS FUND

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Queen Alexandra has become patron of the arts fund, which has been founded to assist members of the artistic professions, painting, music, the drama and literature, who find themselves in distress on account of the war. It is not proposed that help shall be given in the way of doles, but by teaching the applicant a way of earning his or her living by toy making or gardening, or in one of the many directions in which efforts are being made to capture German trade. A number of offers of help have already been received.

GHEENT IS SAID TO HOLD LARGE GERMAN FORCE

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—Recent arrivals at The Hague from Ghent brought the news that a force of over 100,000 Germans was quartered in that city. The soldiers, it was stated, were lodged in large public buildings. Daily life was going on much as usual, the shops had been reopened and factories were working.



Group of children of Holland who meet Belgian refugees "armed to the teeth" with household implements

TOY MAKING IN LONDON IS SAID TO BE GROWING

Industry Started Under Auspices of the British Women's Emergency Corps Is Now Employing Sixty Regular Workers

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is to the credit of the Women's Emergency Corps that a new industry has been started in London for women. The corps, which came into existence at the outbreak of the war, has its offices at Old Bedford College, with the Duchess of Marlborough as honorary treasurer.

It aims at organizing the vast body of female voluntary service in the country so that it shall not interfere with the paid labor market, and it forms a center for the organization of paid employment for those thrown out of work. The starting of new trades is no easy matter, but a brilliant inspiration came to the committee in the proposal that hand-made toys would prove a productive handicraft. The idea materialized rapidly under the able control of Mrs. Macbubin, herself a successful business woman, and so immediate has been the demand for the hand-made toys produced that in four weeks the staff has been enlarged to 60 regular workers.

Hand-Cut Toys Made

The most interesting developments are seen in hand-cut wooden toys. These bear the individual character inseparable from the hand-made and finished article and the clever little wooden figures like enlarged chessmen, which Mr. Wildman, A. R. C. A., has designed are conspicuously interesting. There are figures of Lord Kitchener and others of the typical "Jack Tar" and the "Khaki" boy, each carefully colored appropriately.

Other attractive and ingenious toys include a "Tudor" house, constructed with Elizabethan timbering, built in sections, so that a wing or a floor may be added at the owner's desire. Hay wagons, mail carts, guns, Noah's arks of distinctly futuristic tendencies, a goose girl with her flock upon an expanding frame, are among the clever results of this new toy making industry, while dolls of varying charm range from an Alsatian peasant to a shock-headed rag doll, which will be known to an appreciative public as "Tipperary Tommy."

Union Wage Is Paid

The workers are paid the minimum trade union wage of 10s. a week, but deft fingers earn considerably more, piece work payment having been found the most satisfactory method of remuneration. The Women's Emergency Corps has in the person of Miss Eva Moore a very valuable aide-de-camp. She has held meetings in various towns and enlisted much interest in the schemes of the corps.

The next step is to send trained organizers and teachers to these various centers and thus spread the idea of toy making of this particular kind far and wide. So much has been done to encourage home work, such as lace making, during the last few years that the new industry may easily outstrip the camp. The seed used was of foreign extraction, its name being Svaloff's Triumph. Such a result shows that enterprise and discrimination, exercised over a wide area, would lead to the food production of this country being largely increased.

DUTCH FINDING MANY PROBLEMS IN NEUTRALITY

(Special to the Monitor)

ROTTERDAM, Holland—Belgian refugees who arrived recently at Rotterdam were probably not surprised to find the children who greeted them "armed to the teeth" with all sorts of household implements, for the world of children in Holland as elsewhere is a more or less faithful imitation of the world of "grownups."

The authorities of the Netherlands have found the preservation of a strict neutrality bristling with problems, but tireless questions of this sort are brushed aside by Holland's children, who, like the children of all countries, are giving all the time they can spare from school to drilling and playing at soldiers.

CABLE MESSAGE COST DURING WAR TOPIC OF LETTER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—With regard to the war cost of cabling the following letter from Frank H. Houlder, chairman of Houlder Bros. & Co., Ltd., the well-known shipping company, recently appeared in the Times:

"Without being guilty of any breach of confidence, I may state, from first-hand knowledge, that the government is fully alive to the disabilities under which the business community is laboring owing to existing regulations.

"I can furthermore testify to the sympathetic consideration given to outside proposals by the authorities and to their earnest endeavors to devise some means of relaxing the stringency of the conditions now imposed without imperiling the national situation.

"One must recognize the enormous increase in the difficulties of censorship that would ensue in the event of permission being given to use codes, even within a limited degree, having regard to the ease with which public or any other codes can be adapted to convey some other meaning than that implied by straightforward translation.

"You were good enough last week to publish a letter of mine containing the outline of what I consider a workable scheme and, whilst I am still convinced of its practicability, I feel impelled to advocate patient confidence on the part of cable users in the efforts of the authorities to assist them. It should be borne in mind that, after all, our troubles in this respect are small by comparison with those of our erstwhile business friends."

SCOTLAND FARM HAS BIG OAT CROP

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—On the farm of Broomholm Shielks near Langholm, in two fields of 11½ and eight acres respectively, a crop of oats was secured fully five feet high. The straw, though so high, is not coarse, and makes admirable fodder when put through the mill.

The yield proved, when thrashed, to equal 80 bushels per acre, which is double the general yield in the surrounding district. The standard yield in some of the best cropping districts in Britain is 42 bushels per acre. The oats can be dressed to 45 pounds per bushel. The seed used was of foreign extraction, its name being Svaloff's Triumph. Such a result shows that enterprise and discrimination, exercised over a wide area, would lead to the food production of this country being largely increased.

PORTE POSITION WATCHED FROM START OF WAR

Protestations of Neutrality on Part of Turkey Never Seriously Considered After Action on the Goeben and the Breslau

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—Of the countries that were or are neutral in the present European struggle, none were watched with greater interest than Turkey. From the first it had been supposed by supporters of the Allies, that Turkey was only waiting for a favorable opportunity to intervene on the side of Germany and Austria-Hungary. The Porte had, of course, officially declared Turkey's neutrality, but the action of the Ottoman authorities in regard to the Goeben and Breslau created constant friction and raised a serious doubt as to Turkey's real intentions.

Discussing the whole situation recently, and before the beginning of the hostilities that led to the participation of Turkey with Germany in the war, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, talked with a prominent Turkish politician at present in London. The latter then said that he felt convinced that in spite of all the newspaper canards to the effect that Turkey was entirely under the influence of Germany and intended to intervene in her support, the settled policy of Turkey was actually to maintain her neutrality.

Policy to Strike Quick

"If you only consider the situation for one moment," the Monitor informant said, "you will see that if German influence was as strong in Constantinople as it was made out to be, it would have taken effect in the way of bringing about Turkish intervention long ago. It is, of course, well known to be part of German military policy to strike with her full strength at the very outset and to rely upon a series of rapid movements to obtain such distinctive success at the commencement of operations as to cripple her adversaries' plans of defense.

"This policy extends, of course, far beyond the actual military operations and you may be certain that if Germany really possessed the overwhelming influence at Constantinople with which she is credited, Turkey would have been in the thick of the struggle within the first few weeks."

Questioned as to the matter of the Goeben and the Breslau, the Monitor informant insisted that Turkey was not acting in bad faith.

"If," he said, "she had, as her critics insist she ought to have done, returned the crews of these vessels to Germany, she would have most distinctly broken her neutrality. They ought, of course, to be interned until the end of the war."

"Turkey's position is simply this," he continued: "The Goeben is one of the most up-to-date war vessels in the world. She represents a machine of most extraordinarily complicated mechanism and it would be absolutely impossible for Turkey to make any use of her whatsoever, unless her officers who might take charge of her had had a long course of instruction from those familiar with the workings of this great machine."

In replying to a further question as to the report which had just appeared to the effect that the Sultan, in order to combat the influence of Enver Pasha and the German influence in Turkey, had unexpectedly proclaimed the heir-presumptive, Prince Yusuf Izzeddin, Generalissimo of the army and navy, the Mon-

NAVAL BRIGADE'S WORK AT ANTWERP WARMLY PRAISED

British First Lord of Admiralty Explains Situation in Message to Men on Return Home

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The secretary of the admiralty has issued the text of a message which the first lord has sent to the royal naval division on their return from Antwerp. In the course of this message, Winston Churchill, after paying a warm tribute to the officers and men of all ranks and ratings, for the "admirable way" in which they acquitted themselves at Antwerp, goes on to deal with the reasons for their despatch.

They were chosen, he says, because the need for them was urgent and bitter, because mobile troops could not be spared for frontier duties, because they were the nearest unit could be embarked quickly, and because their training, although incomplete, was as far advanced as that of a large portion, not only of the forces defending Antwerp, but of the enemy forces attacking.

The naval division, Winston Churchill continues, was sent to Antwerp, not as an isolated incident, but as part of a large operation for the relief of the city. Other and more powerful considerations prevented this from being carried through. The defense of the inner lines of Antwerp could have been maintained for some days, and the naval division only withdrawn when ordered to do so in obedience to the general strategic situation, and not on account of any attack or pressure by the enemy. The prolongation of the defense due to the arrival of the division enabled the ships in the harbor to be rendered useless, and many steps of importance to be taken.

It is too early now to judge what effect the delaying even for five or six days, of at least 60,000 Germans before Antwerp may have had upon the fortunes of the general battle to the southward. It was certainly popular and helpful.

In conclusion Winston Churchill says that apart from the military experiences, which have been invaluable, the division has been the witness of "the ruthlessness of the German foe toward a small and innocent state." These facts, he adds, should inspire all ranks to fit themselves in the shortest possible time for further service in the field, not merely as fortress but as mobile units.

Turkey Not to Be Caught

"Turkey is determined not again to be caught napping. She was caught napping at the outbreak of the Balkan wars. The great powers had given her explicitly to understand that they would not tolerate any alteration in the status quo in the Balkans. They had assured her through their representatives, again and again, that there would be no war. Turkey, therefore, when war actually broke out, was taken tremendously at a disadvantage.

"We have, however, learned our lesson and ever since the close of hostilities our military authorities have been working day and night to remove the defects in our organization and bring our army up to date.

"If the Turkish army had to take the field today," he said, "it would be a very different army from that which took the field in the Balkan wars. We could put at least 800,000 men, well equipped, in the field today, at very short notice.

"Nevertheless," the Monitor informant added, "this fact ought not to be regarded as a menace. Turkey is simply determined to depend on no one and to take care of herself."

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A great help in the laundry. Loosens the dirt and does away with a lot of the rubbing.

Whitens and brightens thoroughly cleanses.

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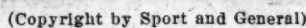
SIR JOHN FRENCH DESCRIBES BATTLE OF THE AISNE IN HIS REPORT ON ALLIES' ACTION

(Special to the Monitor)

In the evening, however, the Germans retired at all points and entrenched themselves on the high ground about two miles north of the river along which runs the *Chemin-des-Dames*. Detachments of

(Special to the Monitor)

The wheat area of New South Wales has this year increased by 345,599 acres to a total of 4,108,615 acres.



(Special to the Monitor)

(Special to the Monitor)

"This transference has raised questions of international law which have, of course, been solved in a manner calculated to give complete satisfaction to our allies. The Belgian government will enjoy complete liberty of action, and will have the freedom of the telegraphic service, in the matter of which it will also be given precedence."

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

It is to be hoped that the German gov-

WOOLEN GOODS

sessions and colonies: Woolen and worsted yarns, all wools and worsted cloth without pattern, if suitable for uniform clothing, except women's dress stuffs and cloth manufactured from merino wool, uniform clothing, Cardigan jackets, woolen jerseys, woolen gloves and socks, or any kind of men's woolen underwear. This restricts the trade with important neutral markets

(Special to the Monitor)

(Special to the Monitor)

People have now become so accustomed to buying the daily papers from a woman and to be attended to by women in tramways and metro that it passes quite unnoticed. The newspaper women generally wear a man's cap, "casquette," as they are called, having the newspaper they sell folded round it exhibiting the name, as no papers may be called in Paris.

(Special to the Monitor)

Senator Convasola has introduced a cooperative system of insurance founded on that of Lloyds, for insurance at sea against war risks, the profits to be divided after the close of hostilities between the ship owners, shippers and seamen. Efforts will also be made to establish an increased merchant marine on a permanent basis with government assistance, although no subsidy will be voted at present.

(Special to the Monitor)

Many business men are sincerely desirous of seeing the government take steps to abolish the various labor unions, as these appear to be continually causing distrust and trouble among laborers. Since the suffrage has been extended they are also too much courted by politicians.

(Special to the Monitor)

In conclusion, the lord mayor says that those who are likely to respond to this request have probably their own means of handing out their typewriting and clerical work, but if not they could be assisted in that direction by applying to the honorable secretary of the city committee at Guildhall, who, he points out, is in touch with some of the agencies where typists are being registered.

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Unequaled among all seasonings. Try it
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All School Children
Should have good, satisfying food. Fill the
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Wheat Flour and make this satisfying bread.
All the families will like it, too.
Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street Near West

Monday at Chandler & Co.'s—\$2,200 worth of New Sweaters and Sport Coats—the surplus stock of the celebrated Marinette Knitting Co.—all to be sold at about One-Half New York Prices.

Sweaters

Values 5.00, 7.50,
8.50 to 10.00. All

3.95

Fine worsteds, pure zephyrs, angora, fleeced wool and camel's hair—Note the perfection of detail and finish—reinforced shoulders, reinforced collars, hand-made button holes, genuine ocean pearl buttons, etc. Old rose, copenhagen, pongee, minaret, Russian green, and other new shades. Also oxford and white.

Silk Coats (Knitted)

Values 12.50, 15.00, 20.00, 25.00 and 30.00

7.00

12.50

16.50

Pure silk and silk fibre—every one full fashioned and hand finished. Styles are exactly the same and qualities identical with those sold at nearly double the price in the Fifth Avenue Specialty Shops.

Sale Monday

Night Gowns

When a manufacturer can make up for you, in special designs and of special qualities, as staple an article as night gowns, you can secure an unusually good value if you give him plenty of time in which to make them. This sale was planned months ago, and the idea was to specialize in unusually good night gowns at 1.00 and 1.95—not to lower the price, but to get the best qualities altogether better than usually obtainable for the price.

The better qualities, better materials, better designs, better trimmings, better embroideries, better styles, more liberal measurements, and an abundance of all sizes—these night gowns are new and many of them never before shown. There will be more than One Thousand Night Gowns offered, and the fair values will be 1.25 to 1.35 and 2.25 to 2.75.

1.00 and 1.95

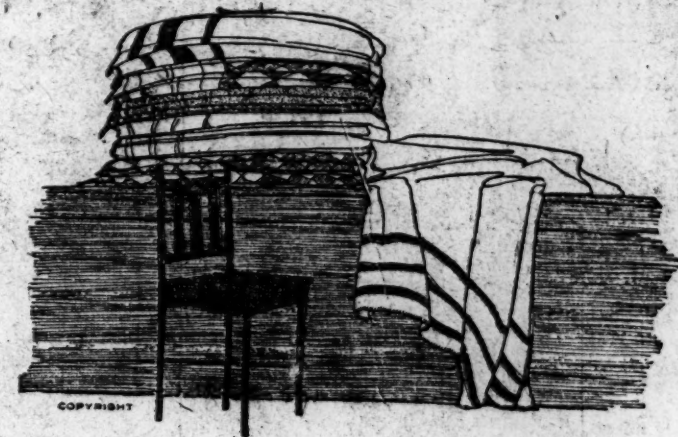
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Blanket Sale

At Savings up to 2.00 Per Pair

Nearly every blanket in Chandler & Co.'s splendid stock is marked at prices decidedly below present quotations. The reason—orders were placed last spring before prices were advanced. Chandler & Co.'s customers will benefit doubly by this foresight as the immense orders now being placed by the European government will probably cause a scarcity in the desirable qualities and still further price advances.

Inexpensive Blankets—made from Western wool; when you consider the price, these are exceptionally good quality; double bed size, 70x80. Value 4.75 pr. Price

3.95

California Wool Blankets—fine, soft and fluffy, 70x84 inch; assorted borders. Value 6.50 pr. Price

4.95

Single Bed Blankets—excellent quality of Western wool, warm and serviceable, extra heavy and extra long, 60x90 in. Value 7.50 pr. Price

5.95

Single Bed Blankets—made from Western wool, blue and pink borders. Value 5.00 pr. Price

4.25

Fine Australian Wool Blankets—extra size, 78x84, 3-inch binding, blue and pink borders. Value 11.00 pr. Price

9.00

Double Bed Blankets—California wool, noted for its warmth and resilience. 80x90 inch. Value 11.00 pr. Price

9.00

Double Bed Blankets—Superior quality Australian wool, closely woven and splendidly finished; 80x90 in. Value 13.00 pr. Price

11.00

Single Bed Blankets—selected soft wool, fine napped finish, 60x90 inch. Special at, pair...

7.75

Double Bed Blankets—extra length 70x90 inch, fine, long, staple wool. Value 9.90 pr. Price

7.75

HARVARD WINS TOSS DEFENDS THE NORTH GOAL

(Continued from page one)

they could be seen from the Harvard side of the Stadium and when they entered the field they were cheered by those Harvard spectators who were already in their seats.

The gridiron was in splendid shape for the contest. The field had been covered with straw during the night, and when this was brushed away the playing surface was found to be hard and dry. Overhead conditions were very good and the wind was not very strong.

When Boston and Cambridge awoke this morning they found football everywhere in their midst. Many thousands of football enthusiasts came into these two cities Friday afternoon and evening, taxing the hotel accommodations nearly to the limit and every train coming into Boston's great South terminal this morning brought thousands more.

Opposing Colors Everywhere

Everywhere could be seen the orange and black of Princeton, and the Tiger followers appeared to show the utmost confidence in their team, picking it to win from the Crimson for the first time since 1911, which by the way was the last time that Harvard had been defeated. Special trains came in from New York and the crowd spent the morning hours seeing the sights and getting early lunches that they might spend their way to the Harvard Stadium early.

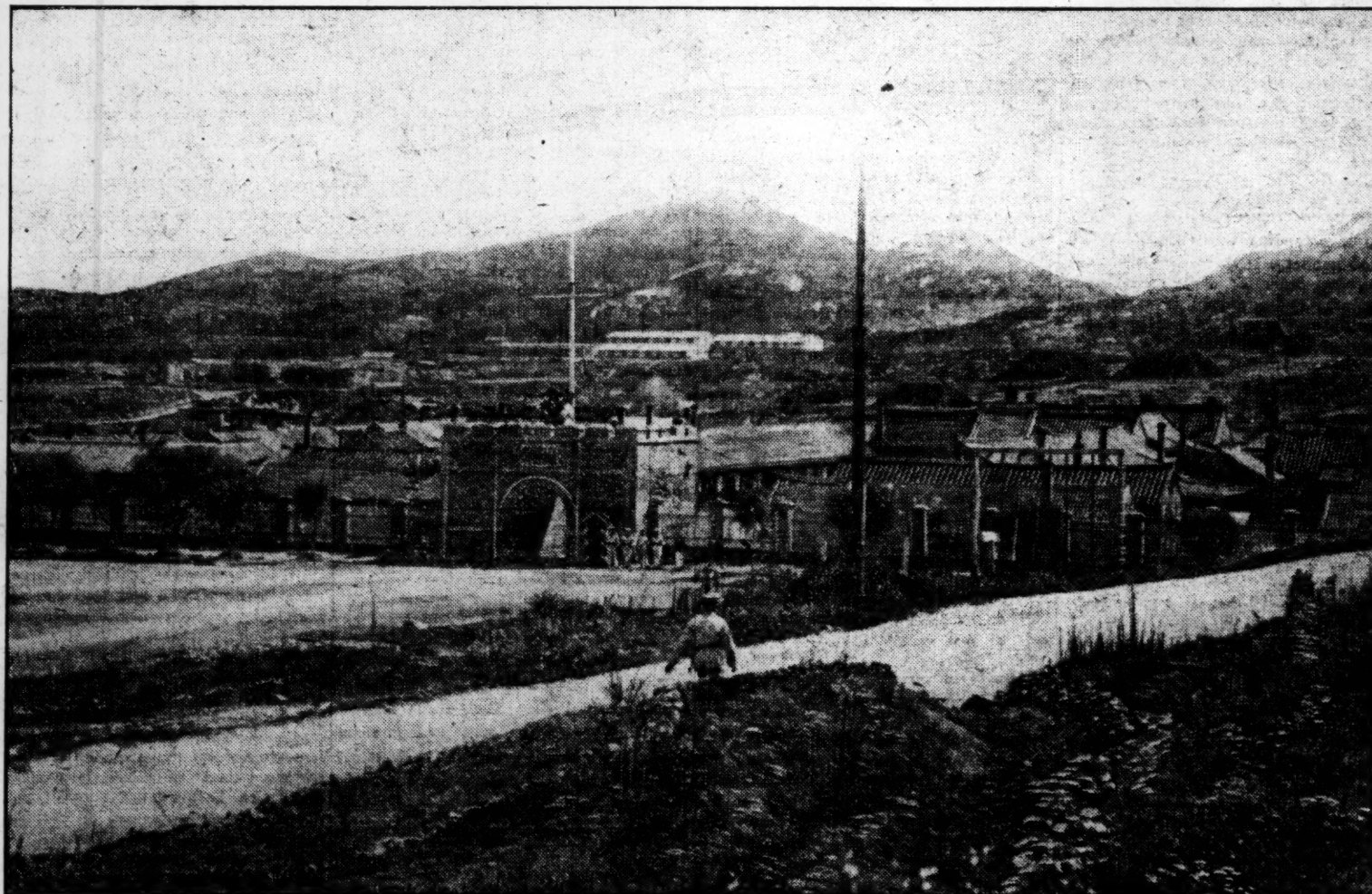
The Harvard varsity team spent the night at the Country Club, Brookline. The men did not hold any practice work Friday, going to Cambridge for recitations and dinner only and returning to Clyde park early in the afternoon. The men all appeared to be in championship form this morning.

The Princeton backfield players had a light practice in the Harvard Stadium Friday afternoon, devoting the time to kicking and catching punts. After this they went to Auburndale, Mass., for the night, where they were joined by the rest of the squad which left Princeton Friday morning and did not get to Auburndale until dinner time.

Considering the large number of football enthusiasts who were assembled in Boston Friday night, it was the quietest night before a big game that the city has ever seen. The one big meeting was that of Princeton sympathizers at the Georgian, where Head Coach Penfield and Coach Herring spoke of the team and predicted that it would make a strong showing.

The Harvard Club of Boston held open house during the evening, and many a graduate who had come on to see today's big game took advantage of visiting the house and meeting other graduates of the Cambridge university.

OUTPOST OF TSING-TAU WHICH SURRENDERS TO THE ALLIES



(Copyright by Underwood & Underwood, New York)

On hills in background are German fortifications—White buildings in center are barracks—Tsing-tau is enclosed by wall

WAR DECLARED AGAINST PORTE BY THE FRENCH

BORDEAUX, Nov. 6.—The ministry of foreign affairs has issued a note stating that owing to acts of hostility on the part of a Turkish fleet against a French merchant ship, not having been followed by the dismissal of the German military and naval missions, a measure by which the Porte might have relieved itself of responsibility, the government of the republic was obliged to declare a state of war existing between France and Turkey.

ATLANTA PREPARES FOR W. C. T. U. ATLANTA, Ga.—The campaign to raise funds for the entertainment of the delegates to the national convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union and to defray the expenses of the convention is under way, says the Constitution.

BRITISH ANNOUNCE DEVELOPMENT OF SYSTEM OF MINES

LONDON, Nov. 7, 10 a. m.—The British government announced yesterday that the system of mine fields established was being developed on a large scale. Vessels are warned against crossing the area between 51 degrees 15 minutes and 51 degrees 40 minutes north latitude and the meridians of 1 degree 35 minutes and 3 degrees 0 minutes east longitude.

The southern limit of the North sea area rendered dangerous by German mines is considered to be now 51 degrees 54 minutes north latitude, owing to the drifting of German mines from former positions.

PARCEL POST AUCTION FRIDAY Public auction of 700 lost packages in the parcel post is to take place at 7 Bowditch street next Friday. The packages will be ready for inspection Wednesday and Thursday.

GERMANS REPORT ATTACK OF FLEET ON BRITISH COAST

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 7.—The German headquarters have published a report of operations off the British coast which differ widely from the British official reports. The German statement announces an attack on Nov. 3, by German large and small cruisers, on the British coast off Yarmouth when the coastworks were shelled together with small vessels anchored in the neighborhood which apparently did not expect attack.

The strong British forces protecting this important port, the report adds, were not there. The statement concludes with an announcement that the British admiralty reports the sinking of submarine D-5 which struck a mine while apparently following the German cruisers.

EGLESTON SQ. DELEGATES SEEK POSTAL STATION

Postmaster Murray Says in Advance of Visit Needs of Section Favor Their Application

W. T. A. Fitzgerald registrar of deeds; Frank Seiberlich, election commissioner, and Frank Bridgman, assistant clerk in the House of Representatives, are to call on Postmaster Murray next Thursday to ask him for a new postal station at Eggleston square. Mr. Murray said today he did not need a committee to tell him of the development out there for he said it has been remarkable in the past 15 years.

According to Mr. Murray, the tendency of the city has been toward development in ward 23. Dorchester, he said, seems to have reached its limit and there seems likely to be the same condition in West Roxbury soon.

TSING-TAU NOW IN HANDS OF THE ALLIED FORCES

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKIO, Nov. 7.—Tsing-tau has capitulated, the white flag being hoisted by the Germans early this morning. The charge against the North fort was led by General Koshimo Yamada. The losses on both sides are large, but great enthusiasm is expressed both by the attackers and in Tokio.

"Examination shows that the city suffered severely from our fire," says the war office. "Shells from our land artillery, our warships and our aeroplanes shattered a great part of the city. Conditions in the forts were very bad. The Bismarck, Moltke and Illis were badly damaged. The British forces cooperating with the Japanese deserve much credit for their bravery in action."

The combined Japanese and British infantry which had been advancing occupied the middle fort of the first line of defense shortly after midnight Friday. This infantry rush was upon the five forts south of the Haipo river, where throughout yesterday the German infantry and artillery had been making a determined stand. These forts were only 2400 feet from the Japanese trenches, which had been dug closer and closer to the German lines under the protection of the fire of the fleets.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Cablegrams from Tokio to the Japanese embassy today confirming the surrender of Tsing-tau, states that with the fall of the fortress, the whole of Kiaochow, the German province, is now in the hands of the allied troops.

On Aug. 22, just one week after Japan had issued her ultimatum to Germany,

the Japanese fleet, already on the way, arrived before Tsing-tau, and the investment of the port began. In the forts was a garrison of 7000 Germans, under the command of Naval Captain Alfred William M. Meyer-Waldeck.

In addition to the regular German troops were gathered several thousand coolies employed on the defenses, who, with non-combatants, brought the full force of those under fire from the fleets up to 14,000 and more.

The Japanese fleet, commanded by Admiral Kato, which arrived on Aug. 22, was later joined by several English warships. The land forces, which have persistently advanced as the fleets battered down the outlying fortifications, were made up of 30,000 Japanese troops, 1200 British, the South Wales Borderers, 800 strong, and 400 Sikhs drafted from Weihaiwei, Hongkong, Shanghai and Peking.

The Japanese troops were commanded by Lieutenant-General Kamio and the British contingent by Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel W. Barnardiston, commander of the North China forces.

LINER TO CARRY HORSES ABROAD

Ordered to transport about 800 horses to Great Britain for army use, the Leyland liner Bohemian sailed today for Liverpool, calling at Halifax, N. S., en route, where the cavalry mounts will be picked up. This will be the second trip of the Bohemian with army horses. From Boston the liner carried 44,000 bushels of wheat, 500 tons of provisions and 8000 barrels of apples.

Weber's Shoe Parlor

2nd Floor (Over 5 and 10c Store) 564 Washington Street Open Sat. Eve. Until 9:30

SPECIAL SALE Women's Black Cloth Top

BOOTS

A new model just arrived from New York; in all sizes and widths. For this sale only

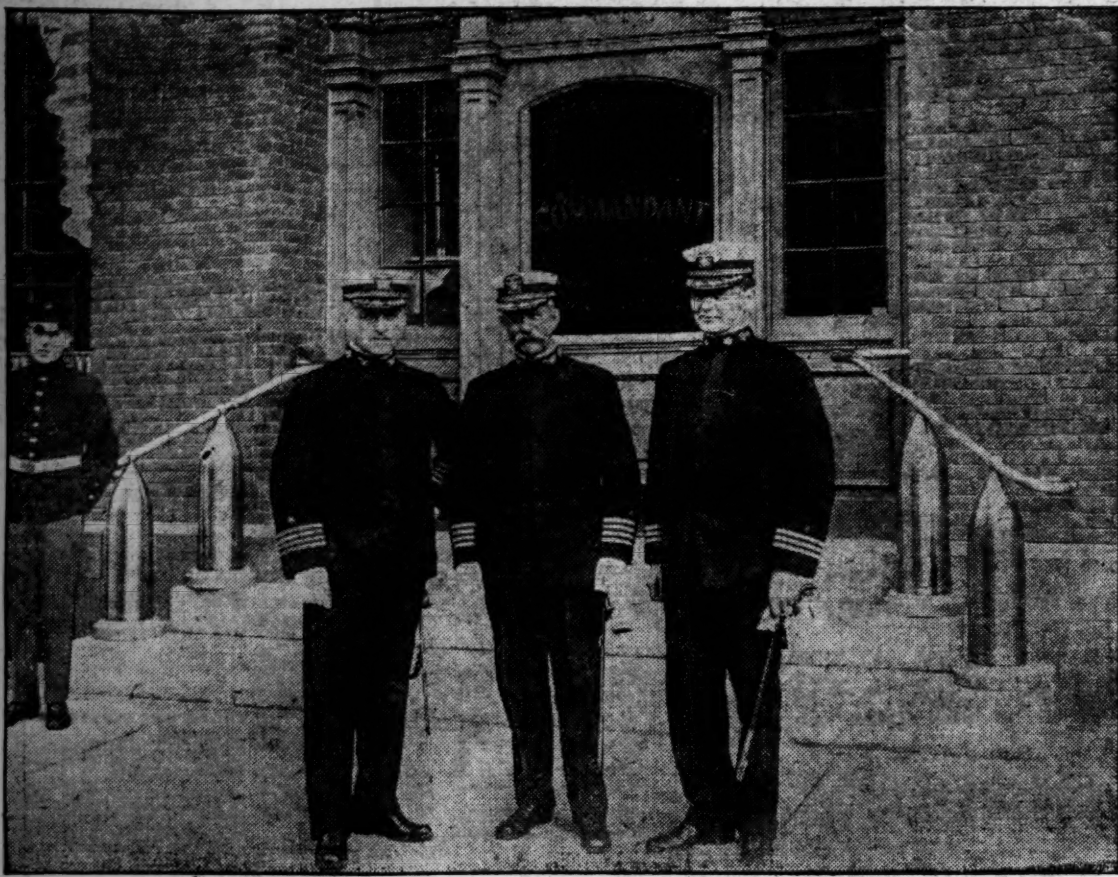
\$2.50 PER PAIR

Not connected with any other shoe store.



Street Floor Price \$3.50 MAIL ORDER FILLED

NEW COMMANDANT IN CHARGE OF NAVY YARD



Capt. William Rees Rush, at left, successor to Capt. DeWitt Coffman, in center, and Commander Louis A. Kaiser, aid to the commandant

TECH - HARVARD SOCIETIES PLAN TO MEET TOGETHER

The Harvard and Technology civil engineering societies will meet this evening at Harvard to listen to an illustrated lecture. Next week the societies will meet again at Harvard to see motion pictures entitled "From the Quarry to the Bag," which give all the processes in the manufacture of cement. The third joint meeting will be held in Huntington hall, Technology, later in the season.

The program for the Technology society will include talks by Colonel Sohler, chairman of the Massachusetts highway commission; Professor Whipple of Harvard, George W. Andrews, and Mr. Thorndike of the Fay, Spofford & Thorndike Company. Among the trips that have been arranged are visits to the new Technology buildings and to Ft. Andrews. The society will end the term by a dinner.

COUNCIL PASSES MAYOR CURLEY'S STREET ORDER

The city council has passed in a slightly amended form the ordinance sent in by Mayor Curley, which gave the city the right to close all street openings made by corporations or contractors and to charge the costs to the corporations or contractors.

The amendment provides that the corporations might make the closings under the supervision of the city, the mayor's ordinance providing that the closings be made by the city force or by contract.

On Councilman Kenny's request for information concerning the rights of the Union Freight Railway Company to operate trains on Atlantic avenue, an opinion from the corporation counsel was read, to the effect that the mayor and council may revoke only such rights as were granted by the board of aldermen. The power of the council is subject, however, to the decision of the public service commission. Councilman Kenny moved that the proposition be laid on the table and the council be instructed to appear at the next meeting.

WOMEN TO HEAR HOW TO PURCHASE

A meeting of the executive committee of the Massachusetts State Sealers Association was held at the State House yesterday afternoon, with State Commissioner of Weights and Measures Thure Hanson presiding. Arrangements were made for a weights and measures convention to be held at Worcester, Dec. 30 and 31.

It was announced that Dr. S. W. Stratton, director of the national bureau of standards, and Congressman Samuel E. Winslow of the national legislative committee on weights, measures and coinage, will be the principal speakers.

On the last day of the meeting the women of the state will be invited to a public session at which several speakers will tell them how to buy. There will also be a special session of the convention for the school children of Worcester.

SECOND CHURCH TO BE DEDICATED

Pastors of eight Boston churches are to take part in the dedication of the Second Church in Boston (Congregational Unitarian), Audubon road and Beacon street, Back Bay, tomorrow afternoon. Among the guests will be President Lowell of Harvard University, President MacLaurin of Technology, President Murlin of Boston University, President Briggs of Radcliffe, the Rev. William W. Fenn, dean of Harvard Theological School; the Rev. George R. Hodges, dean of Episcopal Theological School; the Rev. George Horz, dean of Newton Theological School, and the Rev. Albert P. Fitch, dean of Andover Theological School.

The offering will be given to the women and children affected by the war in Belgium.

Capt. William R. Rush is today in full charge of the administration of the Charlestown navy yard, having assumed the office of commandant with customary ceremonies Friday, when Capt. De Witt Coffman was relieved from his detail here prior to becoming a rear admiral next month.

The new mistress of the commandant's residence, Mrs. Rush, and her daughter are expected to arrive in Charlestown by tomorrow. They have been residing in New York city.

Captain Coffman left the navy yard last night, planning to motor to Washington with Mrs. Coffman.

BUSINESS TALKS ON TWO SUBJECTS GIVEN AT UNION

"Making Good in Business" and "Salesmanship" were the subjects of two addresses at the Union, 48 Boylston street, last evening. H. Whitehead, conductor of the Union courses in salesmanship and business efficiency and also President of the American School of Business, delivered the first address, in which he said in part:

"The measure of your success is only determined by your ambition and the conscious and sensible striving to attain that ambition. Success is a state of continually making good. You will notice that I use the present tense, for making good is something which we must do today and tomorrow and the next day.

"The factors which enable an individual to keep making good in business are these: A love of work, courage, obedience, continuity, faith and knowledge."

George A. Fiel, secretary of the New England Hardware Dealers Association, said in part:

"Customers are too hard to find and competition too great to risk losing any customers we already have. We have increased wonderfully in our methods of manufacturing and it is necessary for us to give the same close attention to salesmanship. Herbert S. Houston, editor of World's Work, said a few days ago: 'New England must give the same patient attention to the study of salesmanship that has been devoted to the art of production.'"

An outline was given of the new specialized courses in salesmanship and business efficiency to be held at the Union beginning Dec. 4.

MANY INTERESTS AT WORK TO AID FUNDS FOR RELIEF

Games, social events and individual enterprises are being utilized to increase the various funds now being raised for assistance to the nations involved in the European conflict.

Under direction of the Harvard Athletic Association a collection is being taken this afternoon for the Red Cross fund at the Stadium. Next week 50 Radcliffe girls will offer flowers for sale at the Stadium.

The Belgian relief fund now totals \$73,482.29. Professional musicians of Greater Boston are to give a benefit concert in the Plymouth theater Nov. 22. A Flemish kermess will also be held for its benefit in Horticultural hall Dec. 29 to Jan. 1. A donation of 5000 suits has been received from the Union Mills, New York, through Kidder, Peabody & Co.

The treasurer of the British Imperial Relief Fund of New England has received additional subscriptions of \$1302, making a total of \$9146.35.

The following are names of new patrons of the fund: Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British ambassador at Washington; Frederick P. Leay, British consul-general at Boston; Bishop William Lawrence, Sir F. Williams Taylor, president Bank of Montreal; Sir William Van Horn, Montreal; Eben D. Jordan, Andrew Adie, Albert Greene Duncan, the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, Herbert Jacques, J. R. Leeson, J. R. McColl, Lorraine Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I.; the Rev. Dr. Samuel McComb, Emmanuel church; Gen. Francis Peabody, Charles Stewart, Cunard Steamship Company and William Whitman.

COURT SUPREME OVER TREATIES SAYS PROF. TAFT

Expressing his views as to how far the President can, in the discharge of his treaties, differ from the supreme court in his construction of the constitution, Prof. William H. Taft of Yale in his closing lecture before Harvard law school yesterday said the court's construction should control. Mr. Taft gave the final talk in a series of three lectures on "The Presidency, Its Powers, Duties, Responsibilities and Limitations."

"Mr. Roosevelt felt that the executive power should only be limited by express prohibitions in the constitution and acts of Congress; he considered himself a steward of the people and felt himself obliged to do what the country needed. 'I broaden the use of executive power; I have not usurped it,' was Roosevelt's view in his own words.

"Under existing institutions and conditions in this country, I think this view of Mr. Roosevelt was too extreme, and in the long run it would prove too extreme. Mr. Roosevelt divided all Presidents into two classes as regards their attitude to the exercise of executive power—the Lincoln class, in which he put himself, and the Buchanan class, in which he put me."

METHODIST FIELD WORKERS DISCUSS NEEDS OF MISSIONS

Missionaries from several parts of the world are attending the meeting of the general committee of the board of foreign missions of the Methodist Episcopal church, which opened a four days' session today in St. Marks church, Brookline, under the direction of Dr. Dillon Bronson of Boston, district superintendent.

Dr. Bronson has assigned all the visiting pastors to pulpits of Greater Boston tomorrow.

The evening meetings begin tonight with a young people's rally in the First church, Temple street, with Bishop William A. Quayle as speaker. The Social Union dinner will be held Monday night at Musicians hall, St. Botolph street, and the night following an illustrated travelogue talk on Africa will be given in Tremont Temple by S. Earl Taylor, secretary.

Of the missionaries expected to attend 24 are resident in the United States and eight in the mission fields abroad. Delegates from the conference districts and 21 representatives of the board of foreign missions are expected. The total membership of the general committee is 87, including such men as Bishops John H. Vincent, Earl Cranston, David H. Moore, William F. McDowell, James W. Bashford, now of Peking, China; Joseph C. Hartzell, and the resident bishop of Boston, John W. Hamilton.

HIGHER BILLBOARD TAXES ARE URGED

Mayor Curley called the attention of the board of assessors yesterday to the many billboards erected in the city on private property and requested that the assessors, wherever conditions warranted, increase the taxes to cover their revenues. In this way such property owners may be compelled to improve their lands, he holds.

The mayor also counseled that the assessors try what could be done by increasing taxes to compel owners to improve dilapidated buildings.

CAMBRIDGE Y. M. C. A. MINSTRELS The members of the Cambridge Y. M. C. A. minstrel show which is to be held Nov. 20 and 21 met Thursday night for their first rehearsal. The production is to be known as "1915" and is a two part travesty on the Panama Pacific exposition, written and to be coached by Francis J. Pelican.

N. E. EDUCATORS HONOR HEAD OF MT. HOLYOKE

Mary Emma Woolley Elected President of New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools

Mary Emma Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College, was elected president of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools at today's session of its twenty-ninth annual meeting, held in Jacob Sleeper hall. The other officers are vice-presidents, Alfred Ernest Stearns, principal of Phillips Academy, Andover, and Albert Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University; secretary-treasurer, Walter Ballou Jacobs of Brown University; L. H. Murlin, president of Boston University, was added to the executive committee in place of President Lowell.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed the receipts of the preceding year to have been \$934.66; expenditures, \$403.52 and the balance on hand \$531.14. Amendments to the constitution changed the name of the association to the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and provided membership in the association to superintendents and state commissioners.

Athletics Discussed

Continuing the general subject of the convention, "What Is the College For?" Alfred E. Stearns, principal of Phillips Andover Academy spoke of the place of athletics in the college. He believes that athletics furnish the college its best opportunity for moral education and development of the moral side of character, but as at present conducted he sees in them evils which should be corrected at once. One of the chief of these is the promiscuous selection of the coach. This is usually left to the student bodies, who choose whom they please. The influence a man in such a position may have upon the youth under him, the speaker thought, was tremendous, rendering it imperative that he should be selected with the greatest care and with as much attention paid to his character and probable uplifting influence upon the boys as upon his prowess in sport.

Another danger, he pointed out, was the exaggeration given athletics both in college and out of it. The successful athlete was a hero and not infrequently came to think the success of the institution so fortunate as to have him enrolled depended on him.

Misses Sport's Intent

He referred to the spectacle sometimes presented by a defeated contestant crying like a child. Any tendency to bring out such an expression in his opinion should be eliminated, for it absolutely missed the intent of sport, he said. He condemned publicity given to college sports and because it inevitably led to such ends he would lessen the number of intercollegiate contests. Of chief importance he regarded a revision of the code which allows one set of morals for the athletic field and another for the classroom.

The place of student activities was presented by President Alexander Meiklejohn of Amherst. The kind of activity the boy engaged in out of school hours was determined, he declared, by the influence exerted over him in the classroom. Viewed in this light it took on a tremendous importance. He would have college and school fully aware of what its students do out of school hours, yet without seeming supervision.

The convention was brought to a close with an address on the ideal college delivered by Commissioner John H. Finley of the state of New York.

Colleges' Duty to State

In an after-dinner address to the members of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools at the Hotel Vendome last night, John M. Thomas, president of Middlebury College, said the president of a New England college owes a duty to the state just as thoroughly as though he were sworn to perform it. The college, he said, is a public institution of the state in which it is located. He believes that it is the duty of the colleges to relate themselves to the public secondary school.

Referring to the agitation for a state university in Massachusetts, he said: "It seems to me that an ideal state university is an affiliation of all the old line colleges and the new line colleges, closely knit with the secondary school. There never can be in Massachusetts a state university to take the place of those which have been here, some of them for 275 years."

Dean Arnold Talks

Dean Sarah Louise Arnold of Simmons College gave her conception of a college as primarily a place in which to grow. "The chief business of a college," she said, "is that of interpretation, and it is only through a complete understanding of human lives that success can really come to a college."

Other speakers were Dr. John H. Finley, commissioner of education for the state of New York, and President William A. Shanklin of Wesleyan University. The dinner followed the opening meeting of session of the association's twenty-ninth annual meeting held in the afternoon in Jacob Sleeper hall. The general subject of the convention is "What Is the College For?" President Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard spoke on "The Place of Culture," saying that the really cultivated man had keen perceptions, broad sympathies and wide interests. He should also have moderation and proportion.

Disciplinary Training

Speaking on the place of disciplinary training in the college Prof. Edward L. Thorndike of Teachers' College, Columbia

Our Assortments of Women's Gloves Are Most Complete and Inviting

The Unexpected Is What Has Happened in Gloves!

We are receiving shipments of gloves from abroad, bought before the war, which we never expected to hear from. The result is our present supply of all gloves in demand and assortments are complete.



The situation in Europe, however, so far as Gloves are concerned, is more serious than ever. The glove factories of France are at a standstill and no foreign skins have been received in this country for months. The entrance of Turkey into the arena of war puts an end to all hope of getting skins suitable for gloves from the Orient.



Where and how we shall be able to obtain gloves in the future we do not know. All we can say is we have

Plenty of Gloves Now at the OLD PRICES

Motor Gloves that insure warm hands—a glove within a glove and strap at wrist to keep out the wind. Black and tan. A pair 3.75

Mocha Gloves—2-clasp, rabbit lined mocha gloves, tan and gray..... 3.00
Lined Mocha Gloves—1-clasp, squirrel lined mocha gloves, tan and gray..... 4.50
Lined Mocha Gloves—Knitted wool lined mocha gloves, 2-clasp, tan and gray..... 2.50
2-Clasp Silk Lined Mocha Gloves—tan, gray, black..... 1.50
Priscilla Gloves—2-clasp pique sewn kid gloves, tan, gray, brown, white, black, also white-sewn black and black-sewn white; a pair..... 1.50
Neilson Gloves—2-clasp pique sewn French kid gloves, tan, gray, brown, black-sewn white, white..... 1.75
Premier Gloves—2-clasp pique sewn kid gloves, black, white, tan, champagne; a pair..... 2.00

"Gazelle" Gloves—2-clasp washable gazelle gloves, pique sewn, spear point embroidery; washes perfectly..... 1.75
Washable Gloves—2-clasp kid gloves, white, 2-pearl clasps at wrist, Imperial embroidery; a pair..... 2.00
Military Strap Gloves—Pique sewn French kid gloves, black, also black-sewn white..... 2.15
Barritz Cape Gloves—Washable, ivory and tan shades..... 1.75
1-Clasp Washable Cape Gloves—Tan and ivory outseam sewn; washes splendidly..... 1.50
Strap Wrist Washable Cape Gloves—Tan and ivory..... 2.25
1-Clasp English Cape Gloves—Tan shades, hand sewn and machine sewn..... 1.50

1-Clasp "Model" Gloves—Pique seam; tan, gray, mode, black and white; also white-sewn black and reverse; 2-needle emb. 1.00

Avon Cape Gloves—1-clasp, tans and white. 1.00

2-Clasp Overseam Gloves—Selected lambskin; tan, gray, brown, black and white, Paris Point embroidery..... 1.00

Street Floor—Main Store

Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston.

HARVARD MEN TO TEACH CLASSICS

The Prospect Union of Cambridge has arranged an extensive program for its fall activities along social and educational lines. Various classes have been formed in subjects ranging from fractions in arithmetic to Spanish, French and dancing. In most instances the classes are in charge of Harvard students who, upon the conclusion of their courses at the university expect to take up work along these lines.

The officials of the union state that new members are being received almost daily and that several additional classes have been formed to accommodate new branches of study which were not contemplated this year.

LAWRENCE STRIKE CASE IN COURT

Contempt proceedings were begun in the supreme court yesterday against Joseph A. Bedard, William Yates, William Trautmann and Joseph Shaheen, members of the Lawrence strike committee, for failure to abide by an order of the court made by Judge Hammond on Oct. 2, to pay \$15,379.85 they had failed to account for of the fund contributed for the relief of the strikers in 1912.

The action against the strike committeemen was instituted a year ago by Attorney-General Swift at the instance of the Rev. Herbert Johnson and other contributors to the fund.

PROTEST IS MADE ON THREE-DECKERS

Last night several residents of the Corey Hill district appeared before the Brookline planning board to protest against the extension of three-decker tenements in that section of the town. The meeting was called as a result of a petition from property owners asking an amendment of the building regulations so as to extend the fire limits to include Corey Hill and to prohibit the erection of houses of second and third class construction there. Chairman Frederick Law Olmsted announced that the board would take the question under consideration.

PAPERS FILED FOR COUNCIL

Representative John J. Lyon of ward 15 is the latest entrant for city council in Boston. He filed his papers yesterday afternoon late. He is the fifteenth candidate for the three places to be filled on Dec. 15.

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ONTARIO TOWN SHOWS ITS HOME PRODUCTS

TORONTO, Ont.—Lambton's achievements in agriculture, fruit growing and manufacturing were strikingly evidenced by the magnificent display at the Sarnia arena, says a report from Sarnia in Mail and Empire. An attendance of over 2000 viewed the annual exhibition of the Lambton Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association, combined with the Sarnia Board of Trade's made-in-Lambton show.

TRAINING SCHOOL BOYS SUCCEED ST. PAUL, Minn.—Seventy-five per cent of the boys committed to the Red Wing training school develop into self-supporting citizens, according to a bulletin issued by the state board of control, says the Dispatch.

Announcement

Several weeks ago we put on sale a line of Avon Corsets, style No. 210, made of Imported Brocades.

We have had a few complaints from customers who bought these goods that they were torn on the seam—caused by not being turned in enough in manufacturing.

We wish to ask those who have had any difficulty whatsoever with these goods to bring them back and we will either exchange them or refund their money.

Jordan Marsh Company

Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Streets, Boston.

25,000 THROG CASTLE STREET CITY MARKET

Superintendent Estimates That From \$10,000 to \$15,000 Business Has Been Done Since Popular Mart Opened

Twenty-five thousand persons at the municipal market at Shawmut avenue and Castle street today is the estimate of Patrick Graham, superintendent of markets of Boston. According to the superintendent there were 20,000 persons at the market in the 14 hours it was in operation last Saturday and the crowds today were thought to be greater.

From \$10,000 to \$15,000 business done at the new city market in the South End since its opening Thursday, Oct. 15, is Superintendent Graham's estimate. Last Saturday Assistant Superintendent Joseph Quinn estimated that \$2500 business was done.

To Establish More

So successful is the municipal market that Mayor Curley, speaking before the Boston Women's Publicity Club in the Hotel Thorndike last night declared he intended to establish free markets in the West End, South Boston and Dorchester. He said that but \$250 had been used of the \$500 voted for the purpose of establishing municipal markets by the city council.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell, president of the Woman's Forum in New York city, gave an entertaining account of the market movement in New York.

City Councillor George W. Coleman before the Publicity Club declared the free markets to be a makeshift to aid in reducing for the present the cost of necessities. He said the cry the middleman must go was a mistake, as the middleman he held to be an essential to the present system of doing business. He urged finding a method of reducing some of the cost in conducting the present retail business.

Boys and Girls Help

Boys and girls are helping Mayor Curley and Superintendent Graham in one serious problem encountered at the new free market—that of delivery of the goods. Children coming to market with their parents bring their express wagons and sometimes even baby's buggy, in which to haul home the potatoes, carrots and squash.

Boys find the new market a place for profit of a Saturday morning and with the pushcarts, wheelbarrows and little wagons several bright, quick youngsters have built up for themselves good delivery businesses. The charges commonly are 5 cents for most distances and loads to houses in the South End. Sometimes the distance is longer and the amount of vegetables heavier and then the lads get 10 cents.

Prevailing Prices

Today at the new market apples were selling at 15 cents a peck, squash at 1 cent a pound, cabbage at 1 cent per pound, beets six for 5 cents, radishes three heads for 5 cents, turnips 1 cent per pound, lettuce three heads for 5 cents, cauliflowers 5 and 10 cents per head, potatoes 15 cents per peck while prime chicken was offered at 18 to 20 cents per pound.

Superintendent Graham said that the free market was proving a splendid thing for the people of the South End. He said the only question would be how many farmers would come to the markets in winter to sell their products. He said he had no doubt of the entire success of Mayor Curley's free markets for seven months of the year at least.

MEXICO AGAIN HAS NEW RULER BUT U. S. STILL HOPEFUL

Administration Said to Feel That Provisional President Gutierrez Will Restore Order

WASHINGTON—Three presidents in less than six months is the record of Mexico today. With the swearing into office of Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez by the Aguascalientes peace conference, Gen. Venustiano Carranza, the "provisional" President, successor to General Huerta, is practically made an exile. The latest reports say he has departed from his temporary capital of Puebla.

It is believed the administration, while still watching every development closely, has confidence that the peace conference at Aguascalientes will restore satisfactory conditions south of the Rio Grande. Agents of the state department, if they have not already received instructions, will probably be asked to negotiate with the new President to insure the safety of the various nations' subjects at Veracruz, when the American troops leave, and to make some satisfactory agreement with respect to the large collection of duties by General Funston at that port.

The removal of the American troops is still one of the big problems, and no action will be taken until assurances are given by the new administration that order will be maintained.

General Carranza is expected to resign and go to Veracruz, according to latest advices here. Since it has been impossible for him to carry the Aguascalientes conference he has been moving his capital gradually toward Veracruz. The convention has fixed Nov. 10 as the day for General Carranza's retirement.

SCENE AT SOUTH END PUBLIC MARKET



All kinds of carts used to carry away produce—This is one of them

REVERE'S FIRST CITY CAMPAIGN IN FULL SWING

Candidates for Office at Election Dec. 8 Enter Field by Score—Lively Races for Mayor, Council and the School Board

Revere is fast getting ready to become a city. Since the voters of the town accepted last Tuesday the charter making their municipality a city after this year and placing the date for the first election for office for the city of Revere on Dec. 8 candidates for the various places to be filled have been announcing themselves by the score.

For the high place, that of mayor, four men are now most frequently mentioned. Two of them are out and out candidates for the mayoralty. Walter T. White, chairman of the present board of selectmen, is announced as a candidate for the nomination by the Republicans at the caucus on Tuesday, Nov. 24. Arthur B. Curtis is in the field as a Republican. It is said that Ernest Acker may contest with Mr. White and Mr. Curtis for the Republican nomination. James P. Dolan is being put forward as a Democrat and non-partisan candidate.

At a meeting of 100 independent citizens of Revere on Wednesday night Mr. Dolan was endorsed. He was urged to enter the race for the mayor's chair as a non-partisan and a Democrat. Mr. Dolan is chairman of the financial committee of the town. He has also been endorsed by the town Democratic committee.

The present school committee of six will be reduced under the city charter to three members. Two of the present members of the school board, John B. Coughlan and Carl Richmond, are candidates for reelection.

For the new city council of Revere which will consist of nine members, four elected at large and one from each of the five wards which are to be ordained, there are about 40 candidates either openly announced now or being spoken of as likely to come out.

Party Caucuses Nov. 24

The time for filing for nomination papers in the regular party caucuses for Nov. 24 expires this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The time for taking out independent nomination papers is two weeks longer or until Nov. 25.

For the position of assessors in the new city not less than one dozen men are mentioned as being candidates. The candidates from the Republican party are far more numerous than from the Democratic as Revere at present is considered Republican. There is just one office in the present town government held by a Democrat.

Ward Lines Fixed

The board of selectmen has decided that Revere's five wards shall be as follows:

Ward 1 is to consist of the precinct now known as Beachmont.

Ward 2 is to consist of a division of precinct 2, being that part of the precinct bounded on the south by Winthrop avenue and on the north by Bath street.

The east and west lines are to be those of the precinct as at present established.

Ward 3 will consist of that part of precinct 2 from Bath street to the Saugus river. This ward will include Oak Island and the Point of Pines.

Ward 4 will run from the southerly side of Winthrop avenue, from where this avenue intersects with the state highway and will include what is called precinct 3.

Ward 5 will take in the territory now embraced by precinct 4, including that part of North Revere west of Broadway. The citizens of Revere are all taking the keenest interest in the approaching caucuses. They feel that the town government did not work out so well for the interest of the municipality as will the proposed city form of government.

Town Officers to Run

The present town clerk, Robert J. Brown, will be candidate for the position of Revere city clerk. Collector Arthur J. Brown will be in the field for the corresponding position in the new city.

Selectman John S. Dalzell will be a candidate for council from ward 1. Selectman Joseph Mendoza will be a candidate from ward 2 and Selectman Joseph H. Smith in the new ward 4. Benjamin Sias of the finance committee is to be a candidate for council from ward 5. V. Shracacia is also a candidate for council from ward 4. Other candidates for council are Alfred S. Hall and Charles H. Brown. Mr. Hall has been chairman of the Revere water commissioners for several years and previously held many other town offices and served in the State House and Senate. Mr. Brown is also on the water commission.

Other Aspirants

Sewer Commissioner Herbert S. Grutchfield and Ralph N. Butterworth of the school committee and Allan Robertson, a Revere Beach lawyer, are the other aspirants for council.

Howard H. Trask, now on the school committee, will file papers for the Republican nomination for councilman-at-large, and Cornelius F. Greene will do the same for the Democratic nomination.

Candidates announced yesterday from the wards are Fred C. Miskelly in ward 4 and Robert E. Becker, ward 5. Josiah B. Shurtleff, Jr., will file papers for the three-year term on the school committee.

Activity is also shown among candidates for assessors, several of the aspirants being new as officeholders. V. Ellwood Trace, Alban B. Carter, Forrest C. Toward and Daniel O'Brien are in this list. Charles H. Bates and George G. Burke of the present board will seek reelection.

History of Revere

Forty-three years ago the town of Revere became known by its present name. Until that time it was called North Chelsea. Fifty years ago Revere Beach was known as Chelsea beach. The name of the town, North Chelsea, was changed to that of Revere in 1871 and the town government organized. In 1876 the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad was built, and from that time the development of both the beach and the town back from the ocean was rapid. About 20 years ago the beach passed under the control of the state with the metropolitan park commission as its governing board. On Aug. 1, 1897, the present state bathhouse was opened, and in 1900 its capacity was nearly doubled.

For several years the citizens of Revere have been working toward a change in the form of municipal government. Within two years the voters in the town

cast their ballots on the proposition of annexation to the city of Boston as a ward. The voters defeated the plan.

From 1908 to 1910 Revere citizens considered changes in their form of town government, and the present town government was the result. Then came the proposition of annexation, not a new plan for the people of Revere. This was defeated, and then the question of bettering conditions in the municipality by organizing a city form of government, with mayor and city council, was again brought forward for general consideration. This followed defeats for commission form of government.

The last Legislature passed a bill providing for city forms of government for Revere, Attleboro and Westfield. At the state election held last Tuesday the people of Revere and Attleboro voted on the referred question of city or town government and adopted the new charter. The voters of Westfield cast their ballots for retention of town government.

STEAMER CECILIE NOW ANCHORED IN BOSTON HARBOR

North German Lloyd Liner Brought From Bar Harbor in 12 Hours to Be Interned

After an uneventful trip down the New England coast from Bar Harbor, Me., the four-funneled steamer Kronprinzessin Cecilie of the North German Lloyd line today is riding at anchor in Boston harbor alongside four other German steamers which also are interned here. Just before dark Friday afternoon the liner came into port and was assigned by Capt. Francis J. Hird, harbor master, a comfortable anchorage in quarantine.

The voyage from the Maine port was accomplished in 12 hours, during which time the Kronprinzessin was under command of the two United States torpedo-boat destroyers, the Terry and Lamson.

Capt. Charles Polack, master of the liner, was on the bridge continually until his command was safe in port.

The Kronprinzessin Cecilie is one of the largest transatlantic liners ever to enter this port. It has a tonnage of 22,600 tons and is 706 feet long. The crew on board numbers about 600.

In providing a suitable anchorage for the vessel, Harbor Master Hird selected a position between the German steamers Koeln and Ockenfels, which will give a swinging radius of 2500 feet. The vessel was transferred from the Maine port to Boston that a safer anchorage might be had.

MONTREAL FIRMS GET BIG ARMY SUPPLY ORDERS

TORONTO, Ont.—Fred Stobart, purchasing agent for the British government, is at the Windsor hotel, and will place orders for 1,000,000 sweater coats, a similar number of pairs of gray worsted socks, 1,000,000 suits of heavy underwear and 1,000,000 heavy English army shirts, besides field glasses which will run into about \$1,000,000, says a report from Montreal to the Mail and Empire. Many hair brushes and shaving brushes are also wanted.

CONVENTION TO STUDY RAILROAD INDUSTRY AID

Chicago Gathering Will Also Discuss Ways and Means by Which Roads Can Give Help to Farm Interests

Special to the Monitor from the Chicago Bureau
CHICAGO—Railway officials in charge of agricultural and industrial development of the railroads in the United States and Canada will gather in Chicago Tuesday for what promises to be the most important convention yet held by the Railway Development Association. For the first time the delegates will hear carefully prepared papers dealing with those phases of their work which are of particular interest. The convention will be a clearing house of ideas for best promoting industry and farming through the railroads. One feature will be an exhibit of the advertising various roads have used to extend this work.

The program was prepared under direction of a committee composed of M. H. Cottrell of the Rock Island, chairman; J. C. Clair of the Illinois Central, E. J. Dowie of the New York Central and Frank A. Spink of the Belt Line railroad. The sessions will be held in Hotel La Salle.

Agricultural Topics

The first morning's session will be devoted to agricultural topics. Papers on "Personal Work with the Farmers" will be read by M. V. Richards of the Southern railway and H. M. Bainer of the Santa Fe, discussing how railway representatives have gone out among the farmers to improve their methods and so increase their yield. "Diversified Farming and Its Relation at This Time to the Cotton Grower" will be discussed by J. C. Clair of the Illinois Central and J. F. Jackson of the Central of Georgia railway. A talk illustrated by lantern slides on "What a Railroad Can Do at This Time to Increase its Agricultural Tonnage" will be given by H. B. Fullerton of the Long Island railway.

The relation of railroad terminals to industrial development will be pointed out in the afternoon by Frank A. Spink of the Belt line of Chicago. The rest of the afternoon will be devoted to the reading of a paper of Professor Joseph Franch Johnson, dean of the New York University school of commerce, "The War and American Business," by R. W. Cook of the Pennsylvania. The delegates will gather Tuesday evening at an informal dinner to hear talks by W. L. Park, vice-president of the Illinois Central railroad and Samuel O. Dunn, editor of the Railway Age Gazette.

Wednesday's Program

A much discussed topic, "Getting City People to the Country," will be discussed from the railroad man's point of view Wednesday morning by F. H. La Baume of the Norfolk & Western railroad. "Securing Desirable Immigration" will be the theme of the paper of L. J. Bricker of the Northern Pacific railroad. The representatives of two express companies, William Gouley of the American and D. G. Mellor of the Wells Fargo, will read papers on "Efficient Marketing of Farm Produce." At the close of the morning session the Belt Line of Chicago will tender the members a trip over its new terminals and the party will in all probability take lunch at the Sears Roebuck & Co. establishment. In Wednesday afternoon's closing session Mrs. Edith Eloring Fullerton, vice-president of the Woman's Horticultural and Agricultural Association, will give a talk, illustrated with slides, on "Country Farm Development." Anderson Pace, industrial commissioner of the Chicago Association of Commerce, will read a paper on commercial organization in its relation to industrial development.

Big Attendance Expected

Members of the entertainment committee hope for a liberal attendance of other railroad men resident in Chicago. As this is the association's semi-annual meeting, there will be no election of officers, but the place for the next meeting six months hence will be decided upon. The present officers of the association are F. H. La Baume of the Norfolk & Western, Roanoke, Va., president; John C. Emig of the "Big Four," Cincinnati, vice-president; H. O. Hartzell of the Baltimore & Ohio, Baltimore, secretary, and L. I. Lawrence, LaSalle, Ill., treasurer.

CANADA TRADE FIGURES GIVEN

TORONTO, Ont.—The annual report of the department of customs, just issued, reviews the trade of Canada, customs revenue and shipping in comparative tables covering the whole period since confederation, says an Ottawa special to the Mail and Empire.

The grand aggregate trade of the last fiscal year is given as \$1,129,744,725, of which the exports amounted to \$478,997,928 and the imports to \$650,746,797. The duty collected amounted to \$107,180,878.33, the percentage of duty on the total value of goods entered for consumption dutiable and free being 16.91, as against 17.03 in the previous year.

The customs duty collected is shown by ports, and under this head there are some large totals, \$24,460,814.80 being collected at Montreal and \$18,866,881.27 at Toronto.



CHAPTER TEN

A Message to All People Appreciating Quality

This chapter, like those that have preceded, presents another group of merchandise to be known as the

"Gilt Crest"

The "Home Beautiful" has been one of the many things that we have splendidly planned for in our selection of this beautiful

WILTON RUG

(Gilt Crest)

\$34.00

Size 9x12

This splendid rug is a five-frame fabric, made from pure and long staple worsted, carefully selected and manufactured specially for the Gilchrist Co. by one of the foremost American mills.

It combines with its perfect design of rare Oriental fabrics the richest and most beautiful color schemes that at once place this rug in a special class. But the most striking feature is its unusual value.

Ask for "Gilt Crest" Wilton Rug

Gilchrist Company

Washington and Winter Sts., Boston, Mass.

RUSH OF ALIENS TO SOUTHERN FARMS SEEN BY LOUISIANAN

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The march of the Hungarians, Slavs and Bohemians toward Louisiana farms has begun. It will not stop for years, is the belief, and thousands of desirable settlers will result, says the Times-Picayune. E. M. Elliott of the Louisiana Meadows Company, returned from a 17 days investigation into conditions in the iron, coal and coke districts tributary to Cleveland, Youngstown and Toledo, O., and Detroit, said:

"These four districts represent a great manufacturing field manned by Hungarians, Bohemians and Slavs. The general working time of the average household today is one third of the full period. Therefore the average family income is only \$6 to \$8 a week. The industries have hit upon a clever plan to hold their forces despite the decreased output. Some work the men in eight-hour shifts, giving each man a shift every three days. The tube and rolling mills utilize week shifts, each man getting a chance one week in three, because of the necessity for the same men to finish the work begun by them.

The forces stay because all the other mills in the industry operate the same way. Many own little homes and are unable to dispose of them. As a consequence they are dipping into their little bank accounts in order to live. They are daily receiving letters from their old homes advising them that brothers and sisters intend joining them as soon as they are able.

"The result of all this is that the farm workers are turning toward the farm,

for they were farmers at home. To give you an example, I reached one town on a Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The following Tuesday I sent five representative Hungarians to Louisiana, and they bought five farms here. I have just had a wire from them that they are rushing down a dozen of their friends.

"The same conditions exist in all the manufacturing communities. What assures me that we are going to benefit largely is the fact that all those who have been here go back with a good report, which I take to be the beginning of a big movement in this direction."

MARYLAND TURKEY REPORTED TO BE IN PLENTIFUL SUPPLY

BALTIMORE—With the approach of Thanksgiving comes the announcement that the supply of turkeys will be plentiful and the prices within the reach of all, reports the News. At least, the present reports from the sections where the birds are raised point to lower values this year than last, but according to commission merchants conditions might arise to change the situation.

In Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland and all through the Blue Ridge mountain section and on the eastern shore, where Baltimore draws the largest portion of its supply of turkeys, farmers report that the birds are in excellent condition.

Nearly a Century in CARPETS and RUGS

Few concerns in this country have so long a business record and none in Floor Coverings.

A large, well selected stock, shown by experienced salesmen and the same methods that won the respect and patronage of parents and grandparents we believe will prevail with the present generation.

Quality considered, it is our purpose not to be undersold by any of our competitors.

WE HAVE OUR OWN WORKSHOP. Some of our older workmen who have been of assistance in "fixing up" the house in the past are probably familiar figures.

Everything in Floor Coverings

JOHN H PRAY & SONS CO

648-650 Washington St., opp. Boylston St.

CRAFTSMANLIKE POTTERY IS PAUL REVERE SHOP PRODUCT

Enterprise Started as a Means of Esthetic Training for "Saturday Evening Girls" Has Developed Into Industry of High Artistic Standards, Original Designs

Almost within the shadow of the old North church, 18 Hull street, near Salem street, is a modest little brick building with a shy little sign that reads "S. E. G. Bowl Shop." The letters signify Saturday Evening Girls, and their shop is the busy little Paul Revere Pottery where their wares go through the whole process from preparing a special clay brought all the way from New Jersey to the sale of the finished product from the shelves and the shipping of it to many corners of this country by parcel post.

A Monitor caller was given full permission to browse about this interesting establishment one day this week, given the keys of the place, one might say, had not every door and window stood open wide to the mellow warmth of the November noon.

Starting first in the cellar, he was shown the power churn, where the raw clay is kneaded and screened until it is smooth as bread-dough under the hands of a New England housewife of a rural district not yet served by the urban bakery factories. Thus prepared, the clay is put in wet storage and drawn on from time to time by the potters. In a similar machine the glaziers are prepared and ground smooth by hundreds of flint pebbles.

How the Clay Is Handled

Following a heavy lump of the clay to a rear room on the floor above, the visitor saw the material take shape as plates, bowls, vases, cups and other stock patterns.

First the potter's assistant slams the lump upon a large stone slab. He cuts the lump in two parts swiftly with a thin wire, lays the halves together, then slams it down again. Repeated indefinitely, like the little girl's story of the mouse who took from a granary a kernel of corn at a time. Or so it seems to the observer of this patience-needing process—no pun intended. The object is to work out every last bubble of air.

Now the potter scoops out a handful of clay and works it into a thick disk on the slab, ending by bussing it smooth with a hand weight, and preparing two disks while he is about it.

Then he clamps a plaster-of-paris mold (this is to be a plate) upon his jigger, the potter's name for his wheel. This wheel is revolved by a small electric motor, an improvement over the old-time kick wheels, a sample of which is built into the other end of the bench.

The Clay on the Wheel

With as gingerly care as the fore-said housewife lines a pie-tin with crust, the potter places the clay disk upon the mold. As the wheel revolves he shapes the clay roughly to the mold, then lets down a lever fitted with a shaping tool and bears down gently until the plate is smooth and thin. Quickly he removes mold and plate, puts on another mold and continues.

If the visitor thinks this seeming-simple process is easy let him watch the making of a bowl with a deeply convex top—and be amazed. The base and sides of the bowl are "jiggered" in a mold on the wheel, but that graceful top must be "thrown," that is, molded by hand.

The "jiggering" part done, the potter takes another lump of clay and shapes it into a two-foot rope an inch thick. Deftly he sticks this around the inner edge of the mold at the top and begins to shape it with nimble, sensitive fingers into a thin wall that becomes a part of the rest. There is the ancient trick of this ancient craft. To watch it worked is to understand why the potter has so often figured in tale and poem.

Firing Once a Week

Thus are dozens of different shapes made and set aside to season for two days or three. Once a week or so all these gray pieces go into the kiln for their first baking and come out "bisquit," to quote the potters, hard and now of a buff color.

The "bisquit" goes to the glazing and decorating rooms. In the glazing room one of the girls brushes the pieces with their several appropriate mediums, or in cases of the pieces of elaborate or special design lays on the medium as if painting.

In the decorating room a girl takes up an object, spaces off the border to be ornamented, and usually without even preliminary sketching draws in the design with an ink medium.

The girls have such complete command of the score or more of simple motifs that are used that they paint the little borders of bunnies, squirrels, camels, geese, chickens, flowers and bits of landscape with deft swiftness, never making any two pieces just alike. It is this craftsman quality in the work done by the S. E. G. shop that gives distinction to the product.

When the pieces are put in the kiln for their second firing each is put within a porous covered crock and baked for 20 to 24 hours. Maintenance of a certain temperature is imperative if the results are to be successful, and this degree of heat is gauged by a pair of little cones made of a special clay, which softens and bends slightly when the right baking temperature is maintained, but quickly melts when the heat rises, ever so little above the desired degree.

Soft Coal Heat Used

The heat is provided by a fire of soft coal. Every time the kiln is used the door must be walled up with cement, leaving only two little apertures at the

top and near the base of the kiln for observation of the cones.

Beside the tool molded and "thrown" pieces that go into the kiln, there are a number of cast and hand-molded products that are worked out in another corner of the cellar.

Here are made the graceful vases, which must be cast. The craftsman takes a plaster of paris mold, which is in two pieces, and paints the interior with liquid clay. The mold is then put together and liquid clay poured in from a pitcher.

The porous plaster absorbs the moisture from the clay, and the worker keeps the mold full by pouring in small quantities of clay. In about three minutes after making the first pouring he inverts the mold and pours out all the clay that is still liquid, leaving the thin wall of the vase that is to be covering the interior of the mold. In 10 minutes this may be set on the shelf to dry.

This workman also makes pen trays, ink wells and other rectangular shapes that cannot be "thrown" on the wheel.

In the front rooms of the main floor are the shelves where the finished product may be seen. The shop has worked out several distinctive glazes of its own, such as a turquoise blue, a dainty buttercup yellow, scarab blue, May green, oak red, and bronze black.

The bunny motif appears in many varieties on these finished cups, vases and bowls. There is a simple rose and leaf design that has prettiness. There is humor in the "hen with one chicken," and "slow but sure," which is a hare and tortoise.

Shop Makes Few Tiles

A small amount of tile work is being done in the shop, including ornamental tiles with landscapes, of which no two are alike, and an occasional order of ambitious dimensions like the 50 pictorial tiles recently completed for the Forsyth Dental Infirmary, and large tile decoration for the same institution, completed on Thursday of this week.

This decoration is done in quiet tones of yellow, green and blue, and in its reticence has something of the quality of a mural painting. A motherly young woman and five children stand or sit on the grass which borders a pretty pool. Across the pool is a cottage. At the left is a hint of garden, with asters and iris. The shadows and outlines have been disposed with ingenuity, that the tiles might be of good size and strong. This work, like other pieces calling for special preparations, was designed by Miss Edith Brown, who is in charge of the shop.

The pottery has outgrown its present quarters, and may soon move into the suburbs, a site being under consideration that is within the five-cent fare limit. What was started to provide vocational interest for the girls has grown in worth until several of the girls are making pottery work a profession. Under the craftsman ideal back of the work they have developed ability that is to be measured only by professional standards.

INVENTIONS OF ALL SORTS TO BE GIVEN DISPLAY

American Institute Arranges Exhibit in Grand Central Palace to Aid Patentees and Investors

Special to the Monitor from its New York Bureau

NEW YORK—For the purpose of furnishing investors information and opportunity, the American Institute of this city has arranged to hold during the week of Dec. 20, an exhibition of inventions at the Grand Central Palace.

The idea set forth by the American Institute embodies the recognition of the limited field for safe and profitable investment due to what are described as the "irregularities of civilization" in process in Europe, and to illustrate to the capitalist that American inventive genius has not by any means lost its productive capacity. The institute sets forth that its chief aim is to bring together the man with ideas and the man with money, and to avoid to some extent, at least, the often costly services of the so-called promoter. Inventions of all kinds will be shown, and full information is being given by the institute to all investors requesting space for the exhibition of their wares.

Awards of merit will be made by a competent jury selected by the institute and one or two engineering societies, and these awards will take the form of gold, silver and bronze medals, and certificates of the American Institute. At the headquarters of the institute, 322 West Twenty-third street, allotments of space are now being made.

SHORT SESSION IN CANADA COST \$300,000

TORONTO, Ont.—The special war session of Canada's twelfth Parliament held last summer cost the country \$300,000, so far as the House of Commons was concerned, says the Mail and Empire. It was the cheapest as well as the shortest session in the history of the lower chamber. The \$300,000 spent was made up of mileage expenses of members and the indemnity of \$20 per day.

EXAMPLE OF NORTH END POTTERY TILE WORK



Design being executed in kilns of Paul Revere shop on Hull street

GERMAN KAISER CONFIDENT OVER RESULTS OF WAR

Writers Who See Emperor Find Him Extremely Cheerful and Proud of His Army

MUNICH, Germany.—The following passage is published here from a letter from "the well-known" colonial painter, Vollbeh, who is one of the official battle painters:

At the desire of the Emperor I was required to show him all the 40 pictures I have painted. The Emperor was in a very confident mood, and his pride in his brave army and his German people flashed from his eyes at every word. I won much praise, and it was evident that my pictures, most of which I painted under fire, gave the Emperor pleasure. I had the opportunity of seeing the Emperor in conversation with his generals, among them Generals von Heeringen, von Haehnsch and von Liethen. They stood in the beautiful park before the beautiful Prefecture of — and gazed away into the far distance.

The burgomaster of Weimar, who is a reserve officer, wrote on Oct. 3:

The Emperor was with us yesterday. What he said had such a cheerful ring, and made us so happy, that I should like the impression to reach Weimar, too. He ended with the words: "Well, boys, before the leaves fall from the trees here, we shall all be back in the dear fatherland." The words are a symptom of the absolute confidence of the Emperor in the victory of German arms. This afternoon the imperial chancellor was also in our village to visit his son, who is serving with the Breslau Body Cuirassiers. I saw the chancellor standing for a long time in the road. He was extremely cheerful, and the hints he gave about the future shaping of Europe were based upon the assumption, as a matter of course, that Germany's victory would be complete.

ELMIRA COLLEGE HOLDS ITS ANNUAL CAP AND GOWN DAY

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Elmira College held its annual cap and gown day exercises in the college chapel, Wednesday noon. The faculty and the seniors and the juniors who wear the cap and gown for the first time on that day, marched into the chapel to the strains of college songs sung by the freshmen and sophomores. After the devotional exercises, President MacKenzie addressed the juniors on the significance of the cap and gown, and officially declared the freshmen a class of Elmira College.

RICHMOND, VA., GOLD READY FOR BANK

RICHMOND, Va.—About \$800,000 in gold certificates have been received in Richmond and placed in the vaults of local banks, where they will remain until the new Regional Reserve Bank has been made ready to receive the funds, says the Virginian. The money, which is about four fifths of the initial payment of subscription to the capital stock of the Fifth District Reserve Bank, has come from the member banks in this district.

WORK BEGUN ON CLUBHOUSE FOR ROXBURY BOYS

Building on Dudley Street, Opposite Kenilworth, on Jackson Estate Site, Will Be Ready for Occupancy in Spring

Construction of the \$100,000 building of the Roxbury Boys Club and Institute of Industry is now under way and it is expected the clubhouse will be ready for occupancy in the spring. The structure is located on Dudley street, opposite Kenilworth, on what formerly was the Jackson estate. It will be of classical architecture, carried out in Harvard bricks with limestone trimmings. The building is made possible through the union of the Roxbury Boys Club and the Boys Institute of Industry in the fall of 1913.

Features of the clubhouse will be a swimming pool 30x70 feet, a gymnasium, dining room, each 30x75 feet, class rooms and provision for a playground on the roof in summer.

In the basement will be the swimming pool. There is a visitors' gallery. A large locker-room is separated from the pool by a shower bathroom.

A laundry provides suits to each boy without cost, each time he swims. The boiler-room contains the heating plant. There are a large billiard room and four bowling alleys. The basement also contains classrooms for carpentry, wood-carving and printing.

On the entrance floor is an office for the superintendent, a reception room, a large game room and reading-room.

A visitors' gallery overlooks the gymnasium, and a temporary stage can be installed in the dining-room.

On the second floor are rooms for classes in drawing, music and cobbling and a large kitchen with storeroom for supplies.

The Boys Institute of Industry was founded in 1884 by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale. Dr. Hale was the first president and continued its president for more than 20 years.

The Roxbury Boys Club was organized in 1910. The club secured rooms and the work was carried on for nearly two years before consolidation with the Institute of Industry was brought about.

About \$75,000 of the cost of the building has been raised, the initial contribution of \$500 being given by Mrs. A. Nathan Williams. The architect for the building is Harold Field Kellogg of Boston. Contracts for construction have been awarded to the S. P. Troy Company.

Officers of the club are: President, Councilman Walter C. Ballantine; vice-presidents, Judge Albert S. Hayden, Frederick W. Rugg, Judge A. K. Cohen, Frank Ferdinand; clerk, J. Gilbert Pierce; treasurer, Burton R. Miller; executive committee: Walter C. Ballantine, Alexander M. Burger, William B. Eldridge, Adolph H. Ackermann, Eugene C. Masters, Joseph H. Keene, Charles L. Page, George C. Murphy, Victor A. Heath, Charles M. Lawrence, Frederick W. Rugg, John D. Williams, Judge Hayden.

POSTAL RECEIPTS INCREASE

FT. WORTH, Tex.—Comparative postal receipts of the Ft. Worth office for the quarter ending Sept. 30, shows an increase over the corresponding quarter for 1913 of \$8763, almost 10 per cent, says the Record.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR THIS WEEK

1 Sideboard
1 Serving Table
1 4' 0" Dining Table, Ex. 6 feet....
5 Dining Chairs, Real Leather Seats
1 Arm Chair, Real Leather Seat...
In Fumed Oak, made in our own factory

700 yds. All Colors, Stripe Craftsman Canvas for Portieres and Couch Covers, to close at, per yd. 50c

GUSTAV STICKLEY
THE CRAFTSMAN
468 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

EARLY NOVEMBER'S BEAUTY IS SEEN AT THE ARBORETUM

Several Shrubs Are More Attractive Now Than at Any Other Season, Especially Those With Showy Fruits Which Retain Their Leaves Late

There is much of interest to be seen in early November among the trees, shrubs, plants and flowers at the Arnold Arboretum. With few exceptions the conifers are in good condition and there is no indication that many of the new Chinese conifers, especially the pines and spruces, will not flourish.

"A few of the conifers in the Pinetum which are particularly interesting just now," says the latest bulletin, "are the Colorado white fir (Abies concolor), the Japanese Abies brachyphylla and A. homolepis, the Carolina hemlock (Tsuga caroliniana) and three Japanese pines, Pinus parviflora, P. thunbergii and P. densiflora. Among other conifers which should be studied at this time are Engelmann's spruce (Picea engelmannii), the Colorado form of the Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga mucronata), the Siberian spruce (Picea obovata), the western white pine (Pinus monticola), the different forms of the black pine of Europe (Pinus nigra, laricio, etc.) and some of the eastern North American pines, notably Pinus resinosa, P. virginiana and P. banksiana.

"The few broad-leaved evergreens which can be grown successfully in this climate are in good condition, and laurels (Kalmia) and all rhododendrons now promise abundant flowers for next year. The evergreen hollies are beautiful now. Ilex opaca is covered with its large red berries and is interesting because it is the only broad-leaved evergreen tree which is hardy in the arboretum. Although less beautiful than the European holly with its lustrous leaves, it should be more often seen in eastern American collections in which north of Washington the European tree is not hardy. The native inkberry (Ilex glabra) is one of the most valuable of the evergreen shrubs which can be grown in this climate.

"Several shrubs are more beautiful now than at any other season of the year, especially those with showy fruits which retain their leaves late into the autumn with little or no change of color. Among such plants not one perhaps is more beautiful than the common European privet (Ligustrum vulgare) which has been cultivated for centuries and has become naturalized in the eastern United States. This plant bears at the ends of its branches large clusters of shining black berries which now make a fine contrast with the dark green leaves. The European privets are in the shrub collection where they are planted with a number of Asiatic deciduous-leaved species, to all of which they are superior as decorative plants at this season of the year.

"There are few more beautiful shrubs in the arboretum at this time than the variety (var. podocarpa) of the eastern Asiatic Lonicera Maackii which was discovered by Wilson in western China, for its leaves are still green and perfectly fresh, and its branches are covered with bright red fruits.

"Photinia is a genus of the rose family related to the apples, with a few species of small Asiatic trees. Two of these plants, Photinia villosa and its variety laevis, thrive in the arboretum and may now be seen in the shrub collection covered with their small red fruits. "The trees and shrubs of Japan usually retain their leaves later than the related American species, and as the leaves of many Japanese plants take on brilliant colors in the autumn they are valuable for prolonging the beauty of the autumn garden. It is interesting to find that this late changing of color is common also among many of the plants of western China. This is particularly noticeable in the new species of cotoneaster discovered by Wilson.

"Among the American hawthorns which show their greatest beauty in November may be mentioned Crataegus cordata, C. nitida and C. persicifolia. The first of these plants, the so-called Washington thorn, is a narrow, slender tree, which sometimes attains the height of 20 or 30 feet."

Beginning Monday—The Filene Annual November Sale of Women's and Misses' New Undermuslins at Lower Prices.

The best news of the season is that

Furs are cheaper than for years—

and the best kind of an opportunity to prove this is afforded by the

Annual November Sale of Filene Furs

Beginning Monday

You can rely on Filene Furs.

We could quote you item after item where we are selling good furs for about what we had to pay for them two years ago. We could tell you of depression among fur manufacturers, due partly to present conditions, partly to the accumulation of several unfavorable seasons.

We could go over case after case where manufacturers were in the most receptive kind of mood when we went to them for stock for this important annual event—and how, time after time, we landed prizes better than we have been able to present to you for many seasons.

But better—far better than all this, we can show you the furs you want to buy at prices lower than you could fairly expect to pay.

Black Wolf Sets—Single animal scarf, trimmed to give double effect. Pillow muff. November Sale Price, \$25.	Natural Raccoon Sets—Three-stripe muff, pillow style, with double animal scarf. November Sale Price, \$18.50.	Black Skunk Sets—Double animal scarf, with extra large pillow muff. November Sale Price, \$25.
Black Wolf Muffs—Large pillow style. November Sale Price, \$18.50.	Natural or Black Raccoon Sets—Large four-stripe pillow muff with two stripe double animal scarf. November Sale Price, \$37.50.	Natural Skunk Sets—Four-stripe muff, with single stripe, double animal scarf. November Sale Price, \$50.
Pointed Fox Sets—Large double animal scarf, with fancy muff with heads and brushes, open bed. Extra quality. November Sale Price, \$89.50.	Natural or Black Raccoon Muffs—Three-stripe large pillow. November Sale Price, \$15.	Black Skunk Muffs—Pillow. November Sale Price, \$12.50.
Black Lynx Muffs—Half-barrel style. November Sale Price, \$25.		Natural Skunk Muffs—Four-stripe pillow shape. November Sale Price, \$25.
Pointed Fox Sets—Single animal scarf, with large pillow muff, lined with brown silk with new shirred pockets, bed finish. November Sale Price, \$37.50.		
Black Fox Sets—Double animal scarf with fancy muff. November Sale Price, \$30.		
Black Fox Muffs—Plain or trimmed. November Sale Price, \$25.		
Black Lynx Sets—Single animal scarf, with pillow muff. November Sale Price, \$50.		

Mink Furs

Less 25% and more

The entire mink stock of a manufacturer from whom we have been purchasing a large part of our best grade mink. Early wholesale business has not been brisk enough to supply the capital necessary to carry on the larger operations of the height of the season. Mink Muffs from \$25 to \$125. Mink Scarfs from \$25 to \$100.

Misses' and Girls' Furs

Our Misses' and Girls' Fur Section will be opened Monday, at the entrance to our Women's Fur Shop, with a complete assortment of the lighter and smaller furs suitable for the girls and misses of six years and over.

White Lamb Sets

Large scarf and pillow muff, sometimes known as "Iceland Fox" and as such worn as a substitute for white fox. November Sale Price, \$10.

Fur Coats in the November Sale

Last year our lowest priced coat of Hudson Seal in our November Sale was \$100. Lower coats as well as changes in style have made it possible to produce these garments at lower prices than have been known for several seasons.

Hudson Seal (Seal Dyed Muskrat) Coats—Lengths from 40-in. to 45-in., with collars of Fitch, chin-chilla squirrel or skunk. 52-in. length, plain. November Sale Price, \$150.

Caracul Coats—40-in. length, made of whole skins and re-enforced where subject to most strain. November Sale Price, \$75.

Natural Raccoon Coats—The coat par excellence for motoring or driving. 52-in. length with large shawl collar, \$75.

(Filene's—daylight fur shop—sixth floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON

SUFFRAGIST OF LONDON TO HELP CELEBRATE HERE

Mrs. Lawrence to Take Part in Exercises at Tremont Theater Tomorrow in Recognition of Election Victories

Mrs. Emmeline Pethick Lawrence of London, who speaks at the mass meeting at Tremont theater tomorrow afternoon as a celebration of the addition of two more states to the equal suffrage map, by the Massachusetts Equal Suffrage Association, arrives in Boston this afternoon. She will be the guest of Mrs. Mary Hutchinson Page of Brookline. Although a suffragist Mrs. Lawrence's special mission in the United States is in the cause of peace, and she has chosen for her subject Sunday, "Women and War." When the war broke out Mrs. Lawrence was planning a suffrage tour around the world with her husband. She has given up this idea for the present and at the invitation of a group of New York women came to the United States to tell the position of women and their point of view in the European conflict.

Mrs. Lawrence was formerly associated with Mrs. Pankhurst in work for the woman suffrage cause in England, but when the latter became a militant she withdrew her support from Mrs. Pankhurst's organization and became a worker with the suffragists of England who believe in peaceful methods of acquiring the vote. Mrs. Lawrence says that one reason why she came to the United States is because the woman's point of view does count here and to some extent there is political recognition of sex equality; then, too, every nationality meets and settles here and loses its distinctive differences and racial prejudices. The country is not bound by old traditions and Mrs. Lawrence believes that a new idea can make progress. All these conditions make the United States a place where one can expect to speak with some confidence and hope even in the present crisis, she says.

TRAFFIC MANAGERS ISSUE DOCKET FOR ANNUAL MEETING

Federal Commissioner Is to Be One of the Speakers at Big Dinner on Opening Day

CHICAGO, Ill.—Edgar E. Clark of the United States interstate commerce commission and Walter L. Fisher, former United States secretary of the interior and now a member of the Chicago railway terminal commission, are to be chief speakers at the annual dinner of the National Industrial Traffic League here Thursday.

The docket for the annual two-day meeting, Thursday and Friday, includes reports by the executive committee on damage allowances and proposed charges for trap car service.

The committee on rate construction will report on charges on duplicate shipments, through rates versus combination of locals, and limitation of routes excepted from application of long and short haul provision of commerce act.

Other topics include proposed charges for spotting of cars and petition of carriers for reopening of California switching cases, graduated demurrage and storage charges, report of special committee on uniform classification and report of special committee on relations with the National Association of Railway Commissioners.

NEW YORKER PUTS HOUSE ON TOP OF TALL BUILDING

Special to the Monitor from New York Bureau

NEW YORK.—While many persons here regard it inevitable that commercial enterprise must eventually drive the home from New York city proper, one property owner has succeeded in outwitting the business advance. An old-fashioned home for years occupied the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Madison avenue. Then it and two others yielded and a 15-story structure rose in its place, but the owner, a Dr. Emmet, rebuilt his house upon the roof of the new building, some 250 feet in the air, it is said, and finds the new location more satisfactory, even to the maintenance of a vegetable and flower garden at the rear of the roof surface. The new house is reached, of course, by a swift elevator.

Hemmed in by the harbor, the Hudson and East rivers, business expansion can take place in but one direction, to the north, and consequently the home-seekers are being forced to retreat across one of the other rivers into New Jersey or Long Island, or north into the Bronx borough across the Harlem river and up into Westchester county.

For years while Fifth avenue was being invaded by business enterprises, Madison avenue, the staid residential street of the city for generations, remained inviolate, but now as far north as Fifty-fourth street the residences are falling. The long lease of the old home of Washington E. Connor, regarded as a financial genius a decade or two ago, has just been reported, and up and down the thoroughfare are now rising great commercial structures of from 12 to 22 stories.

SUFFRAGISTS SEE PRIZE POSTER IN "AT HOME" CELEBRATION



More than 200 women attended the equal suffrage "At Home" given Thursday at headquarters 585 Boylston street when the winning of equal suffrage in two states was informally celebrated and the first view of the poster designed by Egbert G. Jacobson, which won the \$200 prize, was given.

Coincidentally, a head modeled by Anna Coleman Ladd during the summer was shown because of the similarity in conception between the two designs, although neither artist knew of the other's work. The idea of the poster was further carried out in the small wafers served.

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, president

of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, one of the speakers, declared that all the suffragists ought to be happy over two victories in the recent election results. Miss Florence Luscomb told of humorous experiences she had campaigning in Ohio and showed samples of the paper horns used. Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley, chairman of the legislative committee, reviewed the work which has been done and outlined what is to be done during the next year among the members of the Legislature. Others who spoke were Mrs. F. P. Bagley of Norwood, Mrs. Benjamin K. Pitman of Brookline and Mrs. Evelyn Peverley Coe, Mrs. Oakes Ames presided. A basketful of mite boxes was received.

LOUVAIN FACULTY MAY ACCEPT WORK IN U. S. COLLEGES

Belgian Professors Reported at American University Meeting Ready to Take Offers

PRINCETON, N. J.—American universities have an opportunity to secure the faculty of the University of Louvain, Belgium, according to Dr. Samuel P. Capen of the National Bureau of Education here Friday. He was addressing the sixteenth annual meeting of the Association of American Universities, which has attracted prominent educators from all parts of the country.

Dr. Capen stated that he has been informed by professors at Cambridge University, England, that the faculty of the University of Louvain are now at Cambridge in the hope of finding work. The English professors, he declared, say the attendance at the colleges of Great Britain does not warrant an addition to the faculty at this time. Dr. Capen said there is no doubt that American colleges can secure the services of these men.

This statement was received with considerable enthusiasm by the host of college presidents and deans assembled in the faculty room of Nassau hall. It was said to be the chief topic of discussion through the remainder of the day.

Among those who are in attendance are A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University; Arthur Twining Hadley, president of Yale; David Starr Jordan, chancellor of Leland Stanford, Jr., University; Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, Carnegie Foundation; Edgar Fess Smith, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and the presidents of the Universities of California, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota and Michigan.

Y. M. C. A. IS TO GREET BISHOPS

An interesting program has been arranged for the Young Men's Sunday Forum at the Boston Y. M. C. A. building Sunday afternoon when the annual business meeting of the board of bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church in Providence, Boston and Portland brings the entire board here. Bishop Francis J. McConnell, D. D., of Denver, Colo., is to speak on the topic, "You and the Church, or You vs. the Church."

The musical features of the afternoon will be provided by Mr. Arthur B. Nichols, tenor; Miss Mabel V. Mulrey, soprano, and the association orchestra.

INTERCOLONIAL TO OPERATE ROAD TORONTO, Ont.—On arrival at Woodstock, N. B., after an inspection trip over the Valley railway, F. P. Gutelius, general manager of the Intercolonial railway, said the finished portion would likely be taken under Intercolonial operation in about a fortnight, says the Mail and Empire.

TEACHERS WILL DISCUSS HOW TO EDUCATE ALIENS

New York Association Assigns Day to Conference on Schooling for Newcomers to America

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The problem of the education of the immigrant in America will be discussed at the convention of the New York State Teachers Association to be held in Albany, says the Journal. A whole day will be devoted to the discussion of the question in its various phases presented to the nation at large and to sociologists and educators in particular. Albert Shiele, formerly superintendent of evening schools in New York city and now director of the division of reference and research, will be the chairman of the meeting.

The purpose of the conference is to discuss the problems which the new immigration has brought to the country in the last decade. An advance notice of the meeting says:

"Various forces are now engaged in the attempt to Americanize the foreigner. The work, however, is hardly begun. Even the serious nature of the problem is scarcely realized."

The conference will be held on Nov. 24. The program includes addresses by H. H. Wheaton, collaborator with the United States bureau of education on "Cooperation Between Private Societies and Public Institutions for the Education of the Foreigner"; Miss Mabel Davis, principal of the Park Place School, Schenectady, on "Social Aspects of Public Education for Foreigners"; and Isaac Price, teacher in the New York evening schools, on "The Civic Education of Foreigners."

H. H. Goldberger, principal of evening school No. 89, Manhattan, will discuss "Methods of Teaching to Foreigners." Other speakers and their subjects will be: "Care of Foreigners in Labor Camps" by Miss Jane K. Robbins, chairman, camp school committee, New York, and "Vocational Training of Foreigners" by Michael Isaacs, principal of evening school No. 2, Manhattan.

RESPONSIBILITY OF NEWSPAPERS IS POINTED OUT

Governor-Elect of Kansas Says Elevation of Public Standards Rests on Truth-Telling Press

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The newspapers are the forces that can reform American cities, and will do so when readers and subscribers insist upon it, declared Arthur Capper, editor of the Topeka (Kan.) Capital and Governor-elect of Kansas, in an address to the International Purity Congress Friday night. The newspaper is purely sensitive and responsive to enlightened public opinion, said Mr. Capper.

"Responsibility for the elevation of the public standard of morals," Mr. Capper declared, "rests with the newspapers, which are directly responsible for the education of the individual in the truth about public affairs."

It was in the power of the newspapers of any city, he asserted, to bring about reforms by a conscientious campaign of publicity. Newspapers which undertook to exploit bad conditions merely from sensationalism to sell papers, he said, would accomplish little good.

In declaring that laws are enforced only after the public is aroused to their necessity, Mr. Capper said:

"We have had prohibition 30 years in Kansas, but it only began to be enforced when the press of the state was converted to the idea and assisted in its enforcement by unrelenting publicity."

Better conditions can never be established until prohibition is in force, he concluded.

Moving day was depicted as one of the greatest foes of modern society, and one of the cardinal reasons for divorce by John B. Hammond of Des Moines, Ia.

Mr. Hammond asserted "the constant diminution of home-ownership among our people and the destruction of the privacy of the family life is the greatest menace threatening our free institutions today."

WEST SOMERVILLE TRADE BOARD TO CHANGE ITS NAME

The name of the West Somerville Board of Trade will, it is expected, be changed next Monday evening to "West Somerville Civic Association" through an amendment to the constitution and by-law of the organization. This is in accordance with the action taken at the last meeting of the board, when it was voted that it was preferable that there should be but one Board of Trade in Somerville and that it was advisable that the members of the West Somerville organization join the present Somerville Board of Trade.

A resolution was adopted expressing pleasure that an effort is being made to form an organization to be known as the Somerville Board of Trade which shall be recognized as an organization for the entire city and pledging support to the Somerville Board of Trade.

WOMAN IS STATE SENATOR PRESCOTT, Ariz.—Mrs. Frances Munda, Democrat, of Yavapai county, will be Arizona's first woman state senator. In the last election she led the entire Democratic ticket, defeating her Republican opponent by 600 votes.

COL. KINCAIDE SEES NO CHANCE SO QUILTS PARTY

Defeated Progressive Candidate for Congress, Who Rejoins Republicans, Says He Stood by Party as Long as He Could

Confirming reports that he had rejoined the Republican party, Col. Henry L. Kincaide of Quincy, the Progressive candidate for Congress in the fourteenth district and one of the foremost leaders of the new party in Massachusetts, told in an interview today why he had left the Progressives and returned to the Republican party, in which he was an active worker up to two years ago. He has formally notified the Quincy city clerk of his desire to change his enrollment from Progressive to Republican.

"Before the campaign started this year," said Colonel Kincaide, "I was urged by Republican friends to return and work with them but I felt that it would not be honorable to desert the Progressive party while there was a possibility that it might continue to grow. I had even decided not to be a candidate for any office and only accepted a nomination for Congress after repeated urgings by state and local Progressive leaders."

Party Disorganized "As I went through my district I found that the Progressive town committees were generally disorganized. Some committeemen had openly gone over to the Republicans and others, while continuing as Progressives, were little interested in the campaign. It was hard work arousing activity."

"It seems to me that this indifference to the Progressive cause before the election will be heightened by the recent election and that thousands here in this state who voted the Progressive ticket this year will be found with the Republicans in 1915. The decline of the Progressive strength was of no uncertain nature. The party had many aggressive leaders in 1912 but few of them are now active."

"It is practically impossible to establish a national party unless there is some issue of great and general interest on which the other parties have not taken a position. This is not the case regarding the Progressive party."

Expect Few to Remain

"I expect that the Progressive organization will be continued for a while and that candidates will be put in the field and receive support from those who are not yet ready to return to one of the older parties."

Colonel Kincaide is a Quincy business man. He was in charge of the delegation of Massachusetts business men on the recent trip to South America. He joined the Progressive party soon after its inception in 1912. As its candidate for Congress in the fourteenth district in 1912 he came within about 600 votes of winning from Edward Gilmore, Democrat, receiving 11,341 votes to 11,939 for Congressman Gilmore. The Republican candidate was third with 9968 votes.

This year after a Progressive candidate had been placed in the field in this district Colonel Kincaide was urged to run on stickers and by so doing won the nomination. At Tuesday's election he ran third, Richard Olney, 2d, Democrat, winning.

Joseph Walker to Stay

Joseph Walker, the Progressive candidate for Governor, declares his intention of remaining in the Progressive party. He says the party's policies must triumph eventually and that there should be courage to continue with the Progressive program.

Mr. Walker's statement follows: "I joined the Progressive party because I believed in the things for which it stood and for no other reason. I shall continue to fight in the ranks of the Progressive party."

"The pendulum has swung one way. It will surely swing the other way. The people will not permanently prefer Penrose to Roosevelt. In the end Progressive principles and policies are sure to win because they are truly democratic, sound and designed to establish social justice. They make for industrial stability and assure lasting prosperity for the masses."

Mr. Bird Answers Critics

Charles S. Bird also has issued a public statement in which he replies to criticisms by a representative of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League of Mr. Bird's remarks on prohibition at the Progressive state convention in Faneuil hall. Declaring that nothing in his remarks could be taken as an encouragement of intemperance, he said he believed national prohibition would be unwise at the present time because of the possibility of failure to enforce the law. He was in favor, he said, of legislation to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of certain liquors.

Further returns of the voting on the referendum submitted to the electorate Tuesday indicate that the act to give laborers and mechanics in the employ of the commonwealth Saturday half-holidays was accepted by a vote of about two to one, confirm previous estimates that party enrollment has been abolished and show that many cities and towns have accepted the act providing for vacations of two weeks with pay for municipal employees.

Vacations Voted On the referendum to give city or town laborers two weeks' vacation with pay these cities and towns have accepted the

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Shuman Corner

ARIZONA UNIVERSITY ORGANIZES FOR YEAR

TUCSON, Ariz.—The freshman class of the University of Arizona met in the assembly room of the main building and went into permanent organization for the coming year, says the Citizen. The following officers were elected: C. H. Howard, president; Dick Myers, vice-president; Miss Gladys Woods, secretary; Louis Kingley, treasurer; E. H. Lynch, sergeant-at-arms.

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Music by First Corps Cadets Band

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NEED UNIFORM DOCKS ON MISSISSIPPI



One of the old-time steamboats now largely replaced by steel barges towed by launches

River Cities Installing Facilities to Handle Cargo in Same Way at All Points and Directly Between Boats and Cars

Mississippi river cities are believed to have found themselves. They have been looking thoughtfully into the past and have analyzed the reason for their decline. And in order to obtain from the river further benefits which it is constantly capable of producing, the cities have united to provide uniform freight terminals with adequate facilities for loading from boats to cars or from cars to boats.

Davenport, in Iowa, has work on a million-dollar terminal more than half completed; Keokuk is ready to begin construction of a 1900-foot wall, and Minneapolis is building a dam in the river which will so deepen the channel that steamers and barges can reach that city. Other cities have determined to enter into the arrangement and actual improvement work will be started soon.

Standardizing Transfers

With standardization of shore facilities, including substantial landing places useful at any stage of water, railroad tracks in proximity so that cars can be "spotted" beside the moored vessels, warehouses and power-operated cranes to effect the transfer of shipments, the revival and growth of river trade are expected to become realities. At least it is to this end that commercial organizations, business men, financiers, municipalities and states not only have devoted a great deal of attention but have made cash outlays aggregating in the millions of dollars.

While the old-fashioned side-wheelers and stern-driven steamboats are going out of use, steel barges, towed by steam and gasoline launches, supplant them, and the future rapidly with which they come into service on the Mississippi depends, it is asserted, on the successful handling of freight at terminal stations. Commerce on the Mississippi has greatly decreased since the sixties. Log rafts, until a few years ago familiar sights on the river while being floated from Wisconsin and Minnesota camps to mills at Muscatine and Quincy, are no more to be found here. Traffic on the Mississippi has been regarded of late as practically at a standstill. Veteran rivermen say that not one steamboat plies on either the upper or lower river which would earn the cost of operation if it were deprived of its passenger traffic.

Reasons for Traffic Decline

What has been the cause of this failure of the largest river on the continent as a highway of commerce? The national government has spent millions of dollars for its improvement, has deepened the channel, removed snags from the waters, provided lighthouses and built locks around the rapids, but thus far comparatively little actual return has come from the outlay.

Railroads bridge the river from east to west and they parallel its banks from north to south. They are carriers for the Mississippi valley and the nation, though the river and its navigable branches offer freight transportation at a rate of approximately one third less than do the railroads. The fact that the Mississippi is navigable controls rail rates, it is said, to every city on its banks.

Lack of economy in transportation was not, it is claimed, the cause for decline in river traffic. It is declared to have been due to rebating and fluctuation in rail rates on the part of pioneer roads. Rivalry among steamboat lines always has been sharp even more so than between the railroads and the packets. Practices resulting from ill will and applied by competitors in the river trade are declared to have worked toward the common decline of such traffic. Yet old-time captains generally blame the railroads for the failure of the packet business, and they are usually hostile to the concerns which they claim have trespassed on their rights.

River transportation is slow. Consequently it is thought by many to be adaptable only for carrying bulky freight which can be effectively moved during the open season. Hence many say that the Mississippi can best be utilized for transportation of commodities in cooperation with the railroads which extend from

terminal points on its shore to the more remote places of consumption and production throughout the interior.

Rail and Boat Cooperation

With cost of carriage for slow freight less on water than on land, and with

the central West, through which the river and its tributaries flow, greatly in demand for imports and with fully as large an export trade, the practical utilization of this waterway, working in harmony with the railroads, would, it is

SEVEN PATRIOTIC STATESMEN

"Seven Great Statesmen." By Andrew Dickson White. New York. The Century Company. \$2.50.

Mr. White draws a small circle when he announces his purpose to write of those statesmen "whose time was not devoted to seeking office or to winning a brief popular fame by chicanery or pettifoggery, but to serving the great interests of modern states and, indeed, of humanity." Into this circle he admits Sarpi, apostle of the doctrine that the state is independent of the church; Grotius, the reformer of international law, whose ideas have been the basis of the most enlightened treaties from his time downward; Thomasius, first president and builder of the new University of Halle; Turgot, to whom it has been conceded that if his economic measures had been adopted instead of rejected by Louis XVI, the French revolution might have been averted; Stein, who was Germany's Adam Smith; Cavour, who lived for a united Italy, and Bismarck, maker of the German empire.

His method is straightforward and similarly dramatic in all the essays. He presents each statesman in historical environment, not hesitating to use a long chapter in preparing the scene before he brings on the chief actor. All the salient biographical facts follow, and then a statement and explication of the doctrines set forth and a summary of what was achieved.

Essays Linked

Although the essays are independent one of another, there is an increasing purpose manifest in the progress of human thought which they register. When Sarpi, denominated by the author the greatest of Venetians, wrote his protest against the Venetian interdiction of 1606, so preparing the end of coercion by interdiction, and followed this with his "History of the Council of Trent," a treatise still of influence, he was not only serving his own country and generation, but was blazing the road of right reason for Grotius, who in another land was about to deliver a parallel beneficent doctrine, universal in its application.

This work of Grotius, "De Jure Belli ac Pacis," published in 1625, in the midst of the thirty years war, has been called the grammar of international law. It pleaded for tolerance, it urged the essential solidarity of nations as a reason why each was under obligation not to go to war to the injury of any other, it asserted the rights of non-combatants, it presented arbitration as a substitute for fighting. The greatness of the Dutchman's vision is evident only when we remember that his doctrine was evolved and promulgated at a time when the normal state of nations seemed to be that of war. Its highest arguments, novel then, are the commonplaces now of the most enlightened minds, though the dawn of international peace yet tarries, and the hands of the clock that marked the advance of modern good will seem to have been put back. "It confronted the unreason of the world with a vast array of the noblest utterances of all time; it enforced these with genius; it welded the whole mass of earlier ideas, thus enforced, into his own thought, and put into the hands of those who followed him a mighty weapon against the follies of rulers and the cruelties of war."

Grotius and Slavery

The author's survey of the evolution of international law up to the time of Grotius is immediately instructive. Briefly and cogently he meets the charges that have been laid against Grotius, the most serious being that he palliated slavery and that he committed himself to the doctrine of "primal contract." He shows that Grotius saw slavery to be the first step in the direction of mercy and away from massacre of captives; that in dealing with it he dissented here, limited there, modified elsewhere, until his argument, when concluded, called for a conception of brotherhood that must, in its working out, logically undermine the whole basis of slavery. He shows that the appeal of Grotius was not to "man in a state of nature," to a "contract made in the primeval woods," but to men "developed under Christian civilization."

As to certain other criticisms, he shows that Grotius, according to the necessities of the time, was simply taking the first step first, instead of attempting the second first, sure that the second would follow if the first foothold were maintained.

Of the arguments of Grotius as a whole, Mr. White says: "Some of the

elements he cast into his crucible were doubtful, and some of his reasoning faulty, yet, when all were submitted to the fervor of his love of justice, the result was always the same—a new doctrine, clear and lustrous, a new treasure for humanity."

Thomasius a Crusader

Thomasius carried forward Grotius' work. In the midst of the incredible dissensions that raged between Lutherans and Calvinists, notwithstanding the theological clamps with which the universities were fettered, and the pedantry under which scholarship everywhere in the seventeenth century groaned, he faced resolutely away from the spinning of excuses for old dogmas to the work of ascertaining and developing better systems. His work as a statesman was particularly potent against the belief in witchcraft, against judicial torture and persecution for religion, and in another field not yet won, against sectarian control of education. His is another voice that still has meaning.

Turgot engaged in reforms of the land tax and postal systems and prepared projects for waterways. He wrote a letter on paper money which has been a wonder to political economists ever since. He established professorships in various new branches of education. His self-set goal was self-government for France, to be reached by a thorough system of education for peasants and bourgeoisie. His writings on toleration and conciliation have carried far. "Through Frederick the Great they entered America; through Cavour they took possession of Italy; and through Waldeck-Rousseau and Combes they have won France."

Church and State

His doctrine might be summed up in the one answer: "No religion has the right to demand any other protection than liberty, and it loses its rights to this liberty when its doctrines or worship are contrary to the interests of the state." His adherence to Christianity rather than to churchmanship, his idea of the concatenation of all human history—"All the ages linked together by a sequence of causes and effects"—and his unwavering conviction of the upward progress of humanity—these are the high lights upon a figure that looms large even in this distinguished group.

Stein's work in municipal, administrative and military reform takes up less space in the telling than the more complex careers of most of the statesmen studied; yet his example and teaching are seen to lie behind some of Germany's most glorious achievements. Inspired by him, Mr. White says, "William von Humboldt reorganized the whole system of public instruction and founded the University of Berlin; Fichte issued his 'Addresses to the German Nation'; Schleiermacher, 'casting aside the mere husks and rinds of ordinary orthodoxy,' preached a manly gospel of good for the sake of good; Arndt wrote his 'Spirit of the Times' and his song of unity and liberty, 'Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?'" Proscribed in the flesh, Stein became the center of thought, wherever he was being the head of the table. In this study is seen again that sense of the present with which the author writes of the past, and which gives freshness to all of his interpretations; for much that he here writes of Stein's methods with intricate political problems has its distinct bearing upon the problems of this later day.

Cavour and Italy

The study of Cavour, who in youth saw by faith a united kingdom of Italy, and year after year gave himself by reading and by investigation in countries other than his own, to learn everything that would be of use to her, is introduced by an unforgettable picture of the shamed and distraught Italy to which he came as a statesman; an Italy devastated and prostrate, forbidden to think, forbidden to learn, her university men notified that obedient subjects, not enlightened scholars, were required; an Italy where the people might not sing "I Puritani" without substituting the word "loyalty" for "liberty," and where the children speaking of their beautiful land, might not use its beautiful name, but must say Auzonia. Cavour's first conspicuous service was when he rose in a meeting of publicists and journalists to insist that the King be asked to transfer political discussion "from the perilous arena of irregular commotions to the arena of legal, pacific, solemn de-

argued, surely reduce the cost of that ever-present economic factor, transportation. And the railroads would have to perform their part if such an arrangement were effected.

But the problem of Mississippi freight traffic lies in inadequate terminal facilities at each port on the river. With the exception of New Orleans, at scarcely a single place on the Mississippi, it is claimed, can freight be transferred directly from boat to car, or the opposite. At the most favorably situated points the change is made at an added cost for labor equal to from 10 to 50 per cent of the water rate. The inconvenience of present landings is such as to divert to railways routings which otherwise could be moved by both rail and water at a distinct saving.

This conclusion has been reached by many cities along the banks. Most of them owe their origin, and to the large extent their growth, to the formerly prosperous commercial activity on the water. Other agencies afterward figured in their expansion, but to the river it is thought many of them must look for future prosperity.

liberation." This sentence, simple enough on its face, was seen by the country at large to contain a demand for a constitution and a parliament, and to Cavour it was due that in 1848 a constitution was granted by King Charles Albert, which became the cornerstone of Italian unity. Well sustained by the story of Cavour's work as here presented is Mr. White's estimate: "Not at first sight so imposing a figure as Bismarck afterward became, not apparently gifted with such prodigious force to make all men bend to his will, not a dictator to the nations around him, crushing all opposition, Cavour's was a noble will and power, the will and power to lay the foundations of Italian unity in Italian liberty; to work by means of reason rather than by force; to preserve faith in freedom and justice; to fit the nation for freedom by education; to inspire Italians to win liberty by sound thinking, and to preserve it by political sobriety."

The Iron Chancellor

The question of which shall be greater, Cavour or Bismarck, is the one about which the most discussion of Mr. White's treatment of his chosen seven might arise. The unifier of Germany Bismarck indubitably was; the story of his career is the story of the making of the German empire. Whether his guiding star was the progress of humanity or the building of one overtopping state, whether his homage was not paid to a victorious and crushing militarism rather than to the advancement of the state to higher moral levels, whether as the foremost "apostle of humanity" he can strictly be counted among those who, to quote the extension of Mr. White's title, were great in the "welfare of humanity with unreason"—these are unsettled questions.

The essay on Bismarck gives the impression of being the most artistically fused of the essays. In all, the author's fine scholarly equipment, supplemented by wide diplomatic experience in Europe, results in a broad view that very nearly if not wholly eliminates bias. To this is added, in the Bismarck essay, the further vividness of presentment growing out of a familiar personal acquaintance. His always lucid style here takes on enhanced clarity, so that what with richness of text and force of style, the concluding study is one of absorbing interest. The note of admiration constant throughout—and consistently so, as the subjects have been chosen because they were admirable—is especially noticeable in the essay on Bismarck. Although certain weaknesses and worse are candidly stated, albeit with an implication that they were excrescent rather than part and parcel of character, the awe of the Iron Chancellor's amazing genius for ruling the wills as well as the fortunes of men, invests the pages.

Mr. White's style, however, leaves the reader free, with no sense of any attempt to coerce his judgment. As a background to present events in Europe, the book is timely reading. It throws considerable light on the question of how such events became possible; for instance, in what it recalls of how a certain alliance, but now fallen to pieces, was brought about by Bismarck.

While there are ample references to sources for those who desire to pursue the studies further, this book by itself will afford to the average man a very respectable knowledge of the epochal events of European history, and of the great human forces that were instrumental in bringing these to pass.

LITERARY NOTES

The literary department of the St. Nicholas magazine, so long a favorite periodical for juvenile readers, is in charge of Hildegarde Hawthorne, a granddaughter of the great writer of fiction.

Out of 700 competitors for the \$100 prize for the best poem on "the present European situation," offered by the Chicago periodical Poetry, the winner emerges in Miss Louise Driscoll of Catskill, N. Y. The poem appears in the current number. Few of the competitors were verse-writers of note.

Charles G. D. Roberts, the Canadian author who first won recognition as a poet but who latterly has been an interpreter of nature, is competing now in adventure literature written especially for boys and youth. "Hoof and Claws," his latest book, is of this class.

Zangwill, in a forthcoming new edition of "The Melting Pot," has supplemented the original play with collateral matter born of the discussion which the play has called forth.

For a period of two decades the periodical press of the United States had few contributors writing on economic and civic betterment themes who were as prolific or as influential as Prof. Richard T. Ely, then of Johns Hopkins University. With his removal to Wisconsin University he suddenly ceased to share in this form of literary output, and the understanding has been that he was at work on a magnum opus that would explain

his withdrawal from the press. Two elaborate volumes on "Property and Contract in Their Relation to the Distribution of Wealth" have just appeared.

Viscount Bryce's booklet, which embodies his recent essay on "Neutral Nations and the War," naturally is attracting favorable attention in Switzerland, where it is to be put in all the schools.

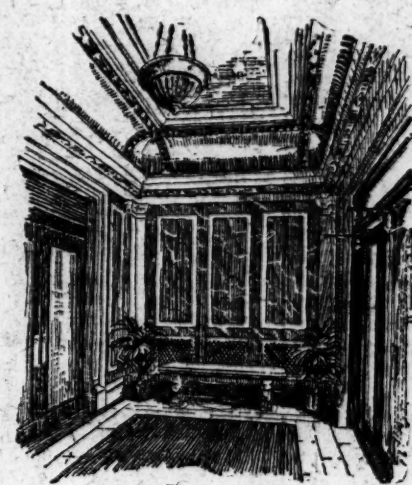
The American-Scandinavian Foundation has begun to make accessible to the English reading public the works of Ludvig Holberg, the popular Danish author.

A book on Harvard University by John Hays Gardiner, '85, has been published by the Oxford University Press.

Prof. Jacob H. Hollander of Johns Hopkins University, eminent as a student of taxation and as an adviser to the national government and its dependencies on matters of revenue production and conservation, is out with a book on "The Abolition of Poverty."

Hon. Charlemagne Tower, former United States minister to Austria and ambassador to Russia and to Germany, has brought together his essays on historical and political themes.

Paine's: A Truly Wonderful Home Store



The doors of the Paine's Furniture Company are wide open to all.

Wonderful in the variety of Furniture, Rugs and Draperies.

Wonderful in the completeness of equipment.

Wonderful in beauty and comfort.

Paine's is a HOME store in every sense of the word.

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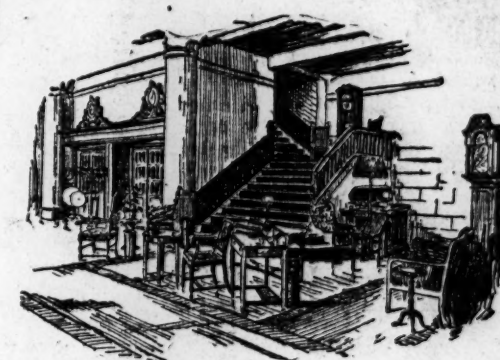
To furnish and beautify the Home is our mission

We are specialists in home furnishings that really decorate, that give lasting comfort and satisfaction at moderate prices.

The enlarged and improved factories on the upper floors have increased our efficiency, enabling us to lower prices.

The new location is most convenient to the greatest number of people, as is testified to by our immediate success and frequent expressions of approval by customers.

You are cordially invited to visit our new store often—to see our factories, storerooms, salesrooms, art rooms and gift courts, all under one roof.



Broad stairways and rapid elevators are "first aids" to comfort in Paine's new store.

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street and St. James Avenue, Boston

Weyl, Walter Lippman, John Graham Brooks, Randolph S. Bourne and Prof. H. J. Ford of Princeton, and Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard law school, who are well known among native authors. Of writers in Great Britain who are pledged to support of the journal the more conspicuous are John A. Hobson, Graham Wallas and H. G. Wells.

A second edition of Prof. Josiah Royce's book, "War and Insurance," was called for within two days of its publication.

Interest in the Hague peace conferences still exists though eclipsed just now by struggles of armies and not of jurists. A second edition of the book on the first conference, written by Frederick W. Hollis, one of the delegation from the United States, is announced.

Percy Mackaye, whose pen has been active since the war opened writing militant verse expressing his convictions, is to bring out soon another collection of his poems and pageant texts.

Prof. Roland G. Usher's "Pan-Germanism" is in its thirteenth American edition. It also is being much read in Great Britain. Published originally two years ago it had only the conventional sale of a work of the kind. Of late it has been read with the avidity of a "best seller" work of fiction.

The American Academy Meeting

The sixth annual joint meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters will be held in New York city on Nov. 19-20. William Dean Howells, president of the academy, will preside. Mayor Mitchell will welcome the organizations and their delegates to the city. M. Briceaux of the French academy, will speak on "The Theater as an Instrument of Social Amelioration," and also will bring the formal greetings of the French academy. Brander Matthews will give an address on "What is Pure English," and Robert Herrick of Chicago will read an essay on "The Quality of

Housewives, neighborhood-clubs or ladies' church societies are cordially invited to meet at Hecker's Demonstration Rooms, 99 Summer street, Boston. Luncheon served free of obligation, made from our products. Arrange for date—Advertisement.

Imagination in American Life." These events happen on the 19th, together with a concert by the New York Symphony Society orchestra, the selections being new compositions by members of the National Institute.

On the 20th, Brian Hooker will read a poem, and addresses will be made by Arthur Whiting on "The American Composer," by Paul Dougherty on "Modern Tendency in Painting," and by George W. Cable on "A Novelist's Philosophy." The gold medal of the institute this year will go to a painter. Members of these exclusive organizations during their stay in New York are to be made much of, and will receive distinguished hospitalities from academic and other dignitaries.

FASHION MAGAZINE PLANNED
CLEVELAND, O.—With the end in view of making America independent of Europe in the establishment of fashions, the basis for a new monthly magazine, dealing with the phases of that subject, is being laid in Cleveland, says the Plain Dealer.

Myer Company
BACK BAY JEWELLERS
Our Lines for Xmas Are Now Complete
DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY
WATCHES, SILVER NOVELTIES
There are many advantages in making an early selection. Special prices in winter with green enameled olive branch. Shown actual size but much daintier than the picture.
If wanted, goods will be held for later delivery.
416 Boylston Street, Boston

The Dove of Peace
No. P1247
25 Cents, Postpaid
This handsome little brooch, the emblem of Peace, is gold finish, daintily enameled in white with green enameled olive branch. Shown actual size but much daintier than the picture.
On this emblem of universal Peace dates back to Bible times. While half the world is now engaged in a terrible war, how appropriate to wear this emblem, signifying General Grant's famous slogan, "Let us have Peace."
Send for this brooch right now and enlist in the Peace campaign. Special price in quantities to schools and societies.
DANIEL LOW & CO., Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware
107 Essex Street SALEM, MASS.

Week's Review of American Events

No other domestic event of the week, of course, compares in interest or importance with the political overturn of last Tuesday. Regarded nationally, the result must be considered in its relation to the Wilson administration. The facts are plainly in view and may be easily treated. Principal among them is this: The Democratic party had been in power two years, during which period it had enacted, with the advice and approval of the President, many important laws, some of them, like the tariff, currency and trust measures, bearing directly upon industry, commerce and labor. All of this legislation, or practically all of it, was in reversal of policies pursued for years under Republican ascendancy. It was carried through despite Republican opposition in Congress. In the fall campaign the Democrats contended that this legislation was wise and beneficial to the people; the Republican contention was the very opposite. The Democrats asked the country for a vote of confidence in the national administration; the Republicans asked for a vote of want of confidence. Everywhere the Democrats met with losses; everywhere the Republicans were able to count gains.

Whether it be wise or not, the verdict of the nation was against the party in power, not an unusual thing in off-years. However the political philosopher may account for or excuse the result, the reviewer is obliged to state the case as it is. Thus stated it would seem that the mass of the voters who so eagerly sought downward revision of the tariff two years ago, and who in their eagerness for this reform rejected William Howard Taft and accepted Woodrow Wilson, were hardly less eager to show by their votes last Tuesday that the practical operation of a downwardly revised tariff does not suit them.

Where History Is Repeating Itself

In this matter the experience of Mr. Wilson does not differ materially from the experience of Mr. Cleveland. In fact, the experiences of both run so nearly parallel that it is worth while to go back for a moment to the Democratic and low tariff administration of 1892-6. In his speech accepting a third nomination, before a vast audience in Madison Square Garden, New York, Mr. Cleveland reiterated with great force and eloquence his views on the necessity of tariff reduction, something he had not been able to bring about, owing to opposition in Congress, during his first term. The tariff was made the issue. The electorate reversed its decision of four years previously, giving Mr. Cleveland 276 votes against 145 for Mr. Harrison and 23 for Mr. Weaver. The popular vote was also overwhelmingly for the Democratic standard bearer.

This verdict seemed clearly to carry with it a mandate for a low tariff. President Cleveland favored radical reductions in the schedules. Congress was with him and the result was the Wilson law. Strangely coincidental is the fact that the Wilson law provided for a tax on incomes, a provision, however, that was declared unconstitutional. At all events, the country was presented with a Democratic tariff. In the off-year election following—that of November, 1894—depression of business throughout the country led to another complete political reversal. The House Senate Republican by a sweeping, Mr. Cleveland was reelected for doing what the country had ordered him to do; he was again without the support of Congress; he was beset by many difficulties; two years later he was succeeded by William McKinley, who promised the country a high protective tariff and kept his word.

Mr. Wilson Still Has Congress

The off-year election, however, leaves Mr. Wilson in a better position than the off-year of his second term left Mr. Cleveland. The former will still have only a very small majority on his side in the Senate after March 4, but it will, if it continue loyal, be effectual. According to the latest estimate it remains at 10. In the next House, instead of a majority of 135, he must depend upon a majority of 23. The margin is narrow, but it will be sufficient for all practical purposes if the Democratic members shall respond regularly to roll-calls and stand by caucus agreements. Twelve discontented Democrats, however, might at any time defeat a White House measure. The losses in the House to the Democratic side, of course, are almost entirely in the North; the southern delegation will be practically as solidly Democratic as ever, but it will not be able to look for reinforcements in times of emergency to the northern seats with anything like the confidence it feels in the present Congress. In the Sixty-Fourth Congress, too, will be quite a large number of Republicans who were picked for defeat two years ago by very reason of their aggressive opposition. These will be found after March 4 backing Minority Leader Mann in his fight against practically everything the Democrats may propose.

Last Session Still Remains

The last session of the Sixty-Third Congress, which assembles next month, must adjourn sine die on March 4, 1915. It will have three months of existence, therefore, and in this time, if the majority work in harmony with the President, and if it dispose of the business before it expeditiously, the administration should be able to bring most of its important pending measures through before adjournment. It is possible, but not at all probable, that an extra session

will be called next year. From all appearances, another extra session is something the people do not want.

Election Results of Special Interest

The landslide of Tuesday among western states was felt particularly in Illinois and Ohio, those two states sending between them no less than 20 new Republican members to the House. Twenty-three other western states from Ohio to California gave the Republicans a net gain of four members in the lower House. The Democrats, on the other hand, made a net gain of one United States senator and elected Democratic governors in Minnesota, Nebraska, Michigan and Wyoming. Ohio defeated Governor Cox, Democrat, and elected to succeed him Congressman Willis, Republican. Throughout the entire West, except on the Pacific coast, the Progressive vote fell off greatly. One of the most intensely interesting fights in the West was that for the United States Senate in Illinois. It looked for a time as if Roger Sullivan, Democrat, had won, but later returns established the reelection of Senator Sherman, Republican, by a good majority. The Progressive candidate was far behind in the race. In several of the western states are still in doubt. George A. Neely, Democrat, is apparently elected in Kansas, although Charles Curtis, Republican, is very close to him. In California the indications favor James D. Phelan. Senator Newlands appears to have been reelected in Nevada. Considerable surprise has been occasioned by the seeming defeat of Governor McGovern, Republican, for the senatorship in Wisconsin by Paul O. Huston, Democrat.

Some Notables

Return to Congress

Because mainly of their attitude toward the Republican tariff policy and, incidentally, because of their general "standpat" proclivities, Joseph G. Cannon and William B. McKinley of Illinois, Ebenezer G. Hill of Connecticut, Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, Cyrus Sulloway of New Hampshire and Daniel Lefaan and Benjamin Focht of Pennsylvania were carried to defeat on the Progressive tidal wave of two years ago. During the campaign just closed these men were denounced by their opponents as "reactionaries." All of them however have been returned to Congress. There is rejoicing in "regular" ranks also over the reelection of Senators Penrose, Gallinger, Dillingham and Brandegee. It is expected that what is known as "the Old Guard" in the Senate will be strengthened by Charles H. Burke of South Carolina and James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York. The Senate loses a great figure in the retirement of Senator Root.

What Influence Will Tammany Wield?

The Democratic majority in the next House, as before stated, will be about 23. The Tammany delegation to the next House will number 20. This leads to the inquiry: What is to prevent the Tammany delegation from dictating terms to the party? As a matter of fact, the Tammany delegation will have it in its power at any time to hinder or actually prevent Democratic legislation or legislation pressed by the White House. It may not care to array itself openly against the President, but, manifestly, it will be able, if it shall so desire, to annoy him through the two remaining years of his term. This would have to be done very tactfully, however, because there would always be the danger of arousing public opinion in the President's defense, and to such a degree that partizan lines in Congress would go down before it.

Almost Complete Sweep in Massachusetts

Every officer of the Commonwealth save the Governor was elected by the Republicans of Massachusetts on Tuesday. While Mr. Walsh's exception to the rule, it is a remarkable circumstance that he received fewer votes than the Republican candidate for the second place on the ticket. The latter, Mr.

TRUE ADVERTISING NATIONAL VIGILANCE COMMITTEE'S AIM

Progressiveness in thought and conservatism in action—this summed up the policy of the National Vigilance Committee for the coming year. The plan of action as outlined and adopted at a meeting of the committee held in Chicago in October is both educational and correctional. The aim of the committee is twofold: to induce advertising mediums to refuse untruthful advertising, and to inspire advertisers to be truthful. In carrying out its educational program the committee purposes, first of all, to work through the advertising clubs, and to get them to cultivate local vigilance committees. The national committee will give these clubs information regarding practical methods of work and describe to them plans followed by other clubs. It will urge each club to cooperate morally and financially with local merchants and manufacturers. It will also undertake to teach each club the value of converting local papers.

By publicity articles in the trade press, newspapers and magazines; by public addresses before advertising clubs, civic and commercial bodies, business and trade conventions, and publishers' associations; by a lantern slide lecture for advertising clubs and various organizations, including those of women; by the distribution of

Cushing, led Mr. McCall, who headed the Republican ticket, by 14,257 votes. This is accounted for to the satisfaction of some by the refusal of many thousands of Progressives returning to the old party to accept Mr. McCall as they were moved to accept Mr. Cushing. It would seem, if this theory be correct, that a great many of them voted for the Democratic candidate for Governor while voting the remainder of the Republican ticket very nearly straight. In New York state the sweep was still cleaner, Mr. Whitman scoring an old-fashioned majority over Governor Glynn and James Wadsworth, Jr., Republican, winning the senatorship over James W. Gerard. The Republicans carried the entire state ticket and both houses of the Legislature. No Progressive who ran on his party ticket alone was elected to either house. Hamilton Fish, Jr., listed as a Progressive with Democratic indorsement, succeeded, however, in getting in.

Equal Suffrage and Prohibition

There is some doubt with regard to the exact facts, but it would seem from the face of the returns, as repeatedly reviewed since last Wednesday, that women may now enjoy the rights of full suffrage in 11 states and in the territory of Alaska. This is counting only Montana and Nevada as the fruit of Tuesday's election. Nebraska may possibly be included later, in which event the suffrage states would number 12. Aside from those of 1914, the order of the adoption of equal suffrage in the other states was as follows: Wyoming, 1890; Colorado, 1893; Utah, 1896; Idaho, 1896; Washington, 1910; California, 1912; Arizona, 1912; Kansas, 1912; Oregon, 1912. In addition to these and to the suffrage states of 1914, partial suffrage is allowed to women in Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont and Wisconsin. Of these, Ohio defeated full suffrage on Tuesday. Nebraska, which voted on full suffrage last Tuesday and is still in doubt, grants partial suffrage now.

The returns indicate also that the number of prohibition states has been increased to 14. This figure would include Arizona, Washington, Oregon and Colorado as the latest to join the "dry" column. Seven states voted on prohibition last Tuesday and the fact that four of these are counted as having gone in the affirmative shows how steadily the whole nation is advancing toward the extirpation of the liquor evil. If the four states added to the list since Tuesday be included the prohibition list is now as follows: Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oregon, Tennessee, Washington, West Virginia, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Virginia. Alabama, once in the prohibition column, dropped out and can only be counted now among the local option states, of which there are a score or more.

Unsatisfactory Mexican Situation

The Aguascalientes convention, having eliminated Carranza and Villa, named Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez as provisional President of the Mexican republic. Provisional President Carranza, replying to this action, declares that it was taken without first bringing about compliance with the conditions accompanying his proposed, not actual, resignation. In a statement prepared for the Constitutional agency at El Paso he says that he will continue to be in charge of his office in Mexico City. In this resolution he claims to be supported by the governors of the states, and he mentions some of the principal leaders, civil and military, on whom he claims to be able to call for support.

It seems that the convention has done a wise thing in naming a provisional President for only 20 days. This, at least, carries with it the impression that the aim of that body is to solve the problem by taking the course least offensive to any of the factions. It would try out Gutierrez; if he should prove unsatisfactory it would put another in his place. The difficulty arises in en-

forcing its decrees. It looks for the moment as if at each turn there would be a military uprising. If Carranza will not retire peaceably, Villa will attempt to remove him forcibly. There is no assurance that any leader Villa may help to install may not have to be retired in similar fashion if he can be retired at all. There has been renewed talk this week of reawakened antagonism to the United States because of continued occupation of Veracruz.

Haitian Affairs Quietly Down

The landing of several detachments of United States marines at Port au Prince seems to have had the effect of restoring order in that republic temporarily, at least. Nothing has issued from Washington that would indicate what the policy of the administration toward Haiti will be in the future, but it may be repeated here that the demand of American interests for some course that will insure them against periodical disturbances, with consequent recurrent losses, continues. It seems likely that the matter will come up for discussion in the short session of Congress.

Business Conditions Constantly Improve

While depression is still felt in many of the leading industries of the United States, while many of the big concerns are operating on half time, while many thousands of workmen are still idle, it seems to be clear, nevertheless, that business conditions generally are improving. Particularly encouraging are the increasing orders on European account. These affect either directly or indirectly a number of the leading industries, and it is believed that their influence must ramify still more widely in the future. It is felt in some quarters that the result of the election this week will have a steadying, if not a stimulating, effect on business. While this result, as claimed by the Republican partizan press, may presage a complete change of tariff policy, it should be remembered that there can be no change in this respect, at the very earliest, until late in 1917. It is safe to say that any improvement likely to be felt in business

NO HOME MARKET, TRADERS TURN TO AFRICAN NATIVES

Schooner Being Fitted Out at New York for Expedition That Will Recall Old Clipper Days

NEW YORK—A three-masted schooner, the Adelia T. Carlton, hitherto engaged in the coasting trade, is now being fitted for an African trading expedition under the command of Capt. David S. Kent, an old-time skipper. The schooner is lying at pier 11, East river, and is scheduled to sail Nov. 9. Four New York merchants are financing the enterprise and have placed a cargo of considerable value in the ship's hold, believing there is a better opportunity for trade with the natives of Africa than is offered at home during present conditions.

Norman K. Brown is the manager of the expedition, and sails as supercargo. Along the waterfront the enterprise is looked upon as adventurous to a degree, and as bringing back the romance of the old trading days of the clipper ships. The crew will consist of but 10 men all told, and a woman, Miss Ida Vera Simonton, the author of a book on African manners and customs drawn from a three years residence in the interior of Africa. Miss Simonton accompanies the expedition to obtain motion picture views of certain phases of the native life. The voyage will last about five months and it is believed will necessitate travel of nearly 12,000 miles.

MARYLAND CORN TOPS LAST YEAR'S PRICE

BALTIMORE—That the farmers of Maryland will reap fine profits on this year's corn crop was shown on the floor of the chamber of commerce when the first lot of new Maryland yellow corn was sold at the high price of 78 cents the bushel, as compared with a price of 65 cents for the first lot of the same grain on Nov. 3 of last year, a 20 per cent increase, reports the News.

this year—and there is hope that the improvement will be great—will not depend in any way upon future possibilities in tariff legislation.

No Gold Drain Probable

Messrs. Paish and Blackett, representatives of the British treasury, who have been studying the American commercial and financial situation, and who have practically concluded their labors, are of the opinion that no further arrangements need be made at present for the shipment of gold to Europe. This means, simply, that they are convinced the United States is in a position to meet all of its obligations with exports. At the outbreak of the European war the United States was in debt to Europe \$250,000,000. This balance was reduced by \$60,000,000 in October alone. At the present rate of increase in exports Europe before long will be in debt to the United States.

Increase in Value of Exports

It is estimated that the total exports for the month of October will reach \$200,000,000; the total imports, \$140,000,000. This statement shows an increase in October over last May, when trade conditions abroad were normal, of \$35,000,000.

No Cut in Steel Corporation Wages

The news that Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation denies reports to the effect that a concern intended to cut wages, will create a widespread favorable impression. Judge Gary said that the matter of reducing wages had not been discussed by the directors or officials of the company, and that he would very much regret it, if necessity for a reduction should arise. This regret would be universal. There are very clear signs of a business revival in the United States and, having stood the depression so long, it is of vast importance that the great employing concerns shall resist yielding to it to the end, especially when the sun is beginning to appear above the horizon.

BERLIN WRITER FEELS SURE OF TAKING DUNKIRK

BERLIN—The military correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt writes of the battle now taking place for the road to the English channel as follows:

"We may, however, still succeed, for our advance upon Dunkirk is proceeding irresistibly, and it is not impossible that it is at Dunkirk that those 30,000 Belgians tried to save themselves. At the same time one cannot be sure that these Belgian forces, two divisions strong, will not succeed in reaching the Anglo-French front, which is near the Franco-Belgian frontier. Whether the accession of the beaten Belgians would be an advantage to the Allies and their defensive strategy remains to be seen. Although these troops are demoralized it is not quite impossible for them to recuperate and recover their discipline, especially as one is bound to admit that hitherto they have fought bravely."

"We have no doubt that in a short time our troops will be in possession of Dunkirk, the first harbor in France, and—to judge by the fighting at Ostend—it looks as if the English fleet does not want to take any direct part in the land fighting. It will know the reasons why it abstains. Probably it is our heavy guns which keep the navy at a respectful distance from the coast."

"We cannot yet speak of a destructive blow against England, even if we were to continue our march along the coast, via Calais, to Boulogne. No doubt these operations will be painful enough for England, but they will not be crippling. It is only by other means that we can cripple England's participation in the continental war."

WINNIPEG PLANS RIFLE CORPS FOR UNIVERSITY

TORONTO, Ont.—Sir James Aikens, M. P., of Winnipeg recently interviewed the acting minister of militia, the Hon. J. D. Hazen, with reference to a proposed university rifle corps to be raised in Winnipeg, says an Ottawa report to the Mail and Empire. It is probable that arrangements will be made for the establishment of this corps.



SMART AND NEW NECKWEAR

Every line below has a meaning

- 25¢—Soft Roll Collars of Organdie.
- Vestees of Fine Organdie.
- Pique Collar and Cuff Sets.
- Oriental Lace Collars, wired.
- 50¢—Fine Lace Collars, pleated back; wired.
- Hand-Embroidered Vestees.
- Hand-Embroidered Soft Roll Collars.
- Pleated Collar and Cuff Sets of organdie.
- Pique Collar and Cuff Sets, trimmed with embroidery.
- Plauen Lace Collars—"the fine lace patterns."
- 75¢—Dainty Pattern Vestees, St. Gall embroidered, made on sheer organdie.
- Hand-Embroidered Collar and Cuff Sets.
- Pretty Flat Collars for coat or dress.
- Fine White Net Gimpes.
- \$1.00—Fine Hand-Embroidered Vestees.
- Collar and Cuff Sets, hand embroidered.
- Crepe de Chine Scarfs, all dainty colorings.
- Novelties in Lace Military Collars—Very latest designs.

SMALL MARABOU SCARFS, \$2.00

Four strands wide—45 inches long—Finished with silk tassels.

Shepard Norwell Company
WINTER ST. 3 TEMPLE PL. TREMONT ST.

TACOMA POST OFFICE SHOWING BIG GAIN IN POSTAL SAVINGS

TACOMA, Wash.—Postal savings accounts in Tacoma show a large gain for September, according to the report of Postmaster F. L. Stocking, says the Tribune. The net gain in deposits amounted to \$21,830, which is about \$500 more than the increase for August. August and September have been banner months in the postal savings business for Tacoma. Postmaster Stocking declares. The net gain for each of the months exceeds that for the entire preceding year. It is thought the heavy increases are due to war conditions abroad, as the entire postal savings business throughout the country has been increasing very rapidly.

It is believed by the postal authorities that aliens who have been in the habit of sending their earnings abroad, are now patronizing the government institution, with the result, the officials

declare, that a vast amount of money is being turned loose at a time when it is badly needed here.

The new accounts opened in Tacoma numbered 464 for the past two months. The total depositors are now 2312 and who have standing to their credit a balance of \$367,295, or an average of \$159 for each depositor. The accounts for September show an increase of 17 per cent over the month for last year and 14 per cent in deposits.

The records for 23 days in October compared for the same period last year indicate an increase of 55 per cent in new accounts and 14 per cent in amount with a total of deposits of \$388,732 on Oct. 23.

Tacoma at present stands twenty-first in the list of American cities ranked by postal savings deposits, Mr. Stocking declares.

BALTIMORE LETTER CARRIERS WILL DIVIDE WORKING TIME

BALTIMORE, Md.—In the face of a threatened reduction in the number of postal employees here it has been decided among the letter carriers at the Baltimore postoffice, at the proposal of Postmaster Swann, that the men shall each surrender enough of their time per month to permit the retention of all, says the News.

While the business of this postoffice had grown rapidly until Aug. 1, a slump in the matter carried has been recently evidenced, except in the parcel post department. It is believed that this loss of business will last only a short while, and until it revives any necessary economies will be shared equally by the employees involved and under the plan adopted by the carriers' association.

Postmaster Swann said: "The loss of business has not been noticeably affected by any reduction in the amount of foreign mail received here, for this mail is a very small proportion of our business."

Much of the slump has been in mail business with the states to the South of Baltimore, and it did not become evident until after the outbreak of the war during August."

HORSES FOR FRANCE SENT FROM TEXAS

FT. WORTH, Tex.—The 3000 head of horses purchased on the Ft. Worth market by the French government for its army will be shipped over the Rock Island to Chicago and thence over the Grand Trunk line to Montreal, Canada, for export, says the Record.

For a time it was thought that the horses would be moved through a gulf port, but because of the scarcity of ships at Galveston and other ports, it was deemed best to route them through Canada.

E. T. Slattery Co.

OPPOSITE BOSTON COMMON

154-155-156-158 Tremont Street

November Sale of Undermuslins

The Annual Sale of Undermuslins begins Monday, Nov. 9. Our recent foreign purchases of French hand-made and hand-embroidered undermuslins have arrived in excellent condition, and side by side with them are the finest of undergarments from domestic makers.

An Annual Sale here means not only full stocks but a large number of special values, which no store can afford to offer regularly and which are best bought in the first few days of the Sale. The Undermuslin Sale has a somewhat larger number than usual of such values.

And, just by way of rounding out the November Sale and making it an all-over-the-house affair, we have arranged special values in all departments—women's, misses', children's and infants'.

Do Not Accept a Substitute for the DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE



Fresh daily from the Farm at Southborough, Mass. There is no sausage "just as good." Look for the "deer's foot" on the wrapper.

For sale by all the best dealers.

DEERFOOT FARMS

ROBERT M. BURNETT
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Southborough, Mass.
Boston Store: 9 BOSWORTH STREET. Telephone, 4467 Fort Hill

USE OF ELECTRIC IS ON INCREASE IN NEW ENGLAND

Both the Pleasure and Commercial Types Are Coming Into More General Use According to the Club President

The second annual electric automobile salon, which opened at the Copley Plaza last Monday, came to a close Friday night after a very successful week. Each day found a large number of automobilists taking advantage of the opportunity presented to look over the latest electric models.

That the electric automobile, both pleasure and commercial, is gaining in popularity throughout New England as well as the whole country was stated by President L. D. Gibbs of the Motor Car Club of Boston, under whose auspices the salon was held. Mr. Gibbs, in opening the exhibit, said:

"The increase in the use of electric pleasure cars, and indeed, of electric commercial cars, in the Greater Boston territory has not been sporadic; it never will be. But it will be as certainly continuous as will be the steadily increasing commercial, industrial and social advancement in this part of the country."

"The five years just passed have marked a wonderful awakening of New England people to New England possibilities; the awakening has spread in a wonderfully exciting way to other parts of the country. In some of those sections antagonism has been shown, just as it always is the case when undisturbed occupation of an industrial field has been interrupted. In the greater part of our country, however, the fact that New England has awakened to its possibilities as never before has been welcomed by the people who really advance because they not only help themselves but help others. These people have a feeling of pride in this exhibition of dear old New England."

"Most noticeable among the results of this activity and interest in our own development is the steady increase in the use of electric vehicles. Economy in commercial operation has been the first consideration, and may be credited with 80 out of 100 possible points for the electric, so as business has grown the use of the electric truck has grown. Growing business, almost uniformly means—at least in careful New England—growing profits, increased resources from which to draw improvement of our domestic and social life. Here the electric pleasure automobile has entered the field. It may be a peculiar comparison, but the man who sees his electric truck going about its work with steadiness and efficiency is most likely to appreciate what a similar mechanism will do under his pleasure car."

"We have passed through our desire for speed. For a long time few ever thought of purchasing a car without a guarantee of at least 60 miles an hour. There was a time when we all wanted our bicycles geared to at least 60, but when we found that high gears, although conducive to high speed, were equally conducive to hard work, we became more reasonable. Doubtless more people would be using bicycles today if they had kept their machines down to lower and more comfortable gears."

"In no field of our general life can the motto, 'Safety First,' be enforced with quicker and better results than in automobiling, in both the commercial and pleasure fields. Safe and sane regulation of speed possibilities is everywhere appreciated; it is demanded; state laws and local ordinances everywhere seek to maintain it, but the chief way by which the goal of security will be reached will be through mechanical limitations, and here is where the restrained but fully capable possibilities of electric operation come into their own."

"The numbers are not large, but it means much when we say that the registration of electric pleasure vehicles in Massachusetts has trebled in four years. It means very much when we realize that it is not much longer than four years that the electric pleasure car has been truly in the touring class. Today many of our cars run comfortably within a 100-mile radius on one battery charge. The Boston to New York trip of 234 miles has been made easily in 12 hours' running time. Average speeds of over 20 miles an hour can be easily maintained. Battery charging stations will soon be universally maintained, and an evidence of belief in the future possibilities of the electric car is shown in the fact that the great Lincoln highway will have charging stations all along its route."

EXTRA FLOOR SPACE NEEDED IN GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

NEW YORK—So great has the demand of motor car makers been this season for space at the fifteenth annual national automobile show in Grand Central Palace, that for the first time four floors of the huge building will be utilized for the display of complete cars. The show is scheduled to open Saturday, Jan. 2, and will continue until Jan. 9. Even with four floors available, Manager S. A. Miles and the show committee find that they are unable to accommodate all of the applicants for exhibition space. Heretofore the fourth story of the Palace has been used exclusively for accessory exhibitors; but some of these will be obliged to get along with smaller space than in former years in order to make room for the complete cars.

Already 548 exhibitors are on the

MOTORCYCLES

St. Paul, Minn., is to have a new motorcycle club.

Dealers of Louisville, Ky., are planning an exclusive motorcycle show for this fall.

A decorated motorcycle parade will be a part of the No-Tau-Oh celebration in Houston, Texas.

The Capital City Motorcycle Club of Columbus, O., is making arrangements to secure a place for permanent headquarters.

Report of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce shows that during one year 3983 American motorcycles were exported.

J. C. Whittington of Northampton, Mass., is making an extensive sightseeing trip over the country. He travels by motorcycle and is equipped with complete camping outfit.

Thirty thousand! That's the membership mark the Federation of American Motorcyclists has now reached. Membership card bearing No. 30,000 has just been issued to W. A. Richarz of Houston, Tex.

Looking forward to next season's events, the Appleton (Wis.) Motorcycle Club has already planned for a three-day motorcycle celebration July 3, 4 and 5. The chief events of this meet will be a 65-mile contest on each of the last two days.

Thirty riders started on the third annual endurance run of the Motorcycle Club of St. Louis. The St. Louis club believes in making its runs real reliability tests, and this year's event proved no exception. The course extended 200 miles into the foothills of the Ozarks, through mud, clay and bridgeless streams. The most consistent rider of the day was Frank Gulick, who covered the course without a single puncture or motor trouble of any kind.

ENTRY BLANKS FOR BIG 500-MILE RACE OUT SOON

INDIANAPOLIS—Entry blanks for the next Indianapolis 500-mile race are now in preparation and will be issued shortly, according to the speedway management. It is intimated that there will be a number of changes from the requirements of last year, though details, save for the fact that the piston displacement limit will be 300 cu. in., and that the date will be May 20, are not available.

Several American factories are known already to have models of proper size under construction, so that no difficulty in filling the entry list is anticipated. Entries from abroad, of course, will be few, being limited, perhaps, to a few drivers ineligible for army service, or natives of countries not at war, Italy, for instance. America should rule a heavy favorite for the contest, it is said.

POLITICAL ADDRESS ON CANADA DEFERRED

TORONTO, Ont.—The executive of the Queen's political science club unanimously resolved to request Henri Bourassa to defer until after the war his address on "The National Duty and Responsibilities of Canada," and a letter to that effect has been sent to him; says a Kingston report in the Mail and Empire. It was felt that in the present crisis it was inadvisable for the university to appear in any way to countenance Mr. Bourassa's views.

FORT WORTH TO HAVE RAILWAY POSTAL CLUB

FT. WORTH, Tex.—The Ft. Worth branch of the Railway Mail Association laid plans for the securing of suitable club rooms in which to hold future meetings of the organization and to which the men can go while in Ft. Worth to spend a pleasant hour or so, says the Record. According to President Wright, it is the purpose of the organization to give its members pleasure while off the road.

MAYORAL CANDIDACY ANNOUNCED

TORONTO, Ont.—Former Mayor L. D. Taylor, editor of the World, has announced that he will be a candidate for the mayoralty at the January election, says a Vancouver report to the Mail and Empire.

list for these two shows, which is an unusually large number, and before the doors are open, this number is expected to be materially increased. Ninety-two complete car makers are on the list for the New York show and 91 for Chicago. Thirteen motorcycle makers will be represented at these shows.

Although the show is several months off, Manager Miles has made early preparations for the many details which are necessary for an exhibition of such gigantic scope. He is considering several plans of decoration for the Chicago exhibition, and while the Grand Central Palace is beautiful in itself and needs but little decoration, Mr. Miles is planning to add to its present interior beauty and will announce his plans later.

MAGNETOS WILL THRIVE ON ONLY A LITTLE CARE

One or Two Drops of Oil for Every Thousand Miles Is All That Is Needed, According to an Expert—Can't Repair One

NEW YORK—Magnetos will thrive on inattention, and attention will destroy them, according to L. C. Carlton, assistant chief engineer of a large magneto company, in a lecture delivered at West Side Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. Carlton said:

"One or two drops of oil for every thousand miles that the car is run is plenty. Any more than that will only run off in the overflow. Any good, thin bodied oil will do. You pay more for your magneto than you do for your watch. If your watch goes wrong you take it to a jeweller. If the magneto goes wrong you take it down into the cellar and take a hammer to it. You only ruin the magneto. You can't repair it. That requires special tools and the manufacturer is the only one who can do it."

Mr. Carlton gave the following test for finding ignition trouble:

"Take the spark plugs out, lay them on the cylinders with the wires still connected to them and then have some one crank the engine over rapidly. If no spark occurs in the plugs, clean and adjust the interrupter points and repeat the test. If there is still no spark, connect a wire to the high tension collector brush and hold the end of it near any metal part of the engine while the motor is being cranked, and if the spark occurs in this test, the trouble is in the distributor brushes."

"If you do not get any spark after these tests, take the magneto back to the manufacturer. He is the only one who can repair it."

MOTORISMS

The first symptom of a leaking engine valve is a hissing sound when compression occurs in that cylinder.

The first permit to build a garage in Massachusetts under the new law was granted to E. P. Whitney to build one in Milton.

Governor Glynn of New York has signed 26 or 27 measures looking to highway betterment during his present term of office.

The Motor Truck Club of America is to hold its annual convention in San Francisco during the Panama-Pacific exposition next year.

The hangers of automobile springs should be lubricated properly. Rust often clogs up the small vents and excludes the oil. Use common kerosene occasionally in place of the oil, and these will be kept open.

A very slight slack in steering rod connections will serve to disalign the front wheels enough to cause excessive wear on the tires. As a car gets old the front wheels should be pointed in a little to allow for this wear.

If there is a crack in a pipe or tank, or even in the radiator and no soldering equipment is at hand, common rosin, melted and run over the leak to a depth of a quarter of an inch will serve temporarily to stop the gap.

The California state motor vehicle department has opened a branch office in Los Angeles, during the past week. This is a move on the part of officials to give direct service to the many thousands of motorists in that section.

The general public has little idea of the enormous size and far-reaching influence of the motor car industry, which is not only prospering, but is employing more men and doing a bigger business than at any previous time in its history.

A Detroit (Mich.) division of the Motor Truck Club of America has been established through the efforts of Secretary Stone, who remained in Detroit for a week following the motor truck convention. The Detroit division starts with a membership of 40.

Fifty 1915 models were displayed by Madison (Wis.) dealers at the first annual fall motor show, conducted in connection with Madison's big fall festival. The motor display occupied a huge tent, there being no building available to house the collection of cars.

The contract just let by the board of supervisors of Carroll county for seven miles of Lincoln highway in Carroll county at a cost of \$5703.95, added to the four-mile section previously contracted for, brings the total Lincoln highway construction work up to 11 miles.

Motor cars and trucks have replaced 70,000 horses in Kansas during the last four years. Where from 50 to 75 horses were required on the big farms in western Kansas, now only a half a dozen are to be found. The farmers own three fourths of the motor cars in the state.

Beginning Jan. 1, 1915, all motor trucks in New Jersey must be fitted with mirrors enabling the driver to see the road back of the truck. The rule was made necessary by the protected position of the driver, who is unable to see behind



The Modern Business Builder

Overland Delivery Cars are economical business builders.

They increase your radius of operations, and, in consequence, increase your trade and profits.

They are dependable and rapid.

One of these cars will do the work of three or four teams with drivers.

Overland Delivery Cars are strong and durable. They are substantially built of the very best materials.

They are very economical to operate, costing but one cent a mile for gasoline and oil.

The tires are unusually large for a car of this size.

This car is equipped with a high tension magneto. Ordinarily, cars of this price have no magneto. But a magneto is the most dependable ignition.

A circulating pump keeps all moving parts of the motor thoroughly flooded with oil; wear is reduced to a minimum.

Being light, these cars get around with surprising ease and the expense of both long and short haul work is cut to bed rock.

There is large loading space.

Our nearest dealer will give you complete details. It will pay you to see him at once.

Deliveries can be made right away.

\$850

Prices include Electric Starter and Electric Lighting System

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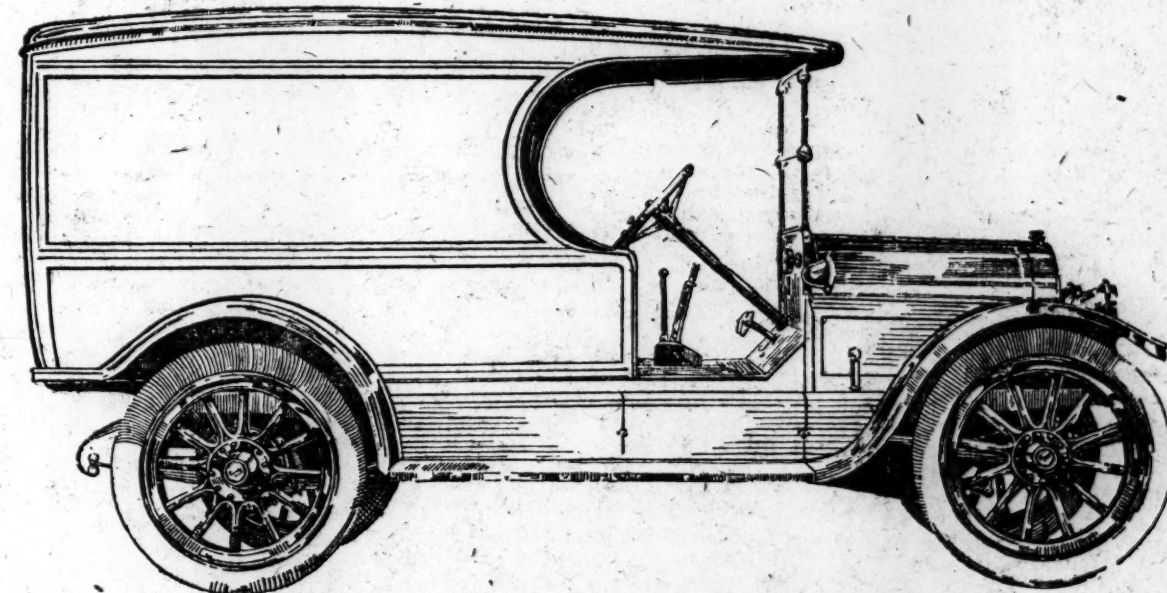
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The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

Manufacturers of the Overland Pleasure Cars and Willys Utility Trucks.



and to realize when another vehicle passes from the rear.

Frederic Gettelman has been reelected president of the Milwaukee, Wis., Automobile Club. Mr. Gettelman has been president since the resignation of L. A. Dearholt in June, 1912. Oscar Stegeman was elected first vice-president and W. E. Haefner second vice-president. Re-election was accorded A. C. Breckle, treasurer, and L. E. Meyer, secretary.

A course in motor car repairing and reconstruction has been established in the Central Continuation School at Milwaukee, a part of the educational system introduced by the state board of industrial education of Wisconsin for the benefit of boys and girls of school age who are obliged to work for a living and cannot attend school except in the evening.

The board of public works of South Bend, Ind., has definitely decided to install boulevard lights along the Lincoln highway through the city. The lights will be enclosed in globes and set on concrete posts along both sides of the way. The old lights will be taken down. The number of lights to be installed to the block has not yet been decided.

Since June 16, when the present Kentucky motor vehicle law went into effect, the commissioner of motor vehicles, T. S. Byars, has issued over 5930 car licenses and 1536 chauffeur's licenses. The motor vehicle licenses issued since that date will expire Jan. 1,

when, it is estimated, the state will receive about \$56,000 revenue from this source.

The Standards committee of the Society of Automobile Engineers will hold a 3-day convention in New York city, Nov. 17-19. The meeting will be held in the offices of the association. Reports of the divisions will be submitted and considered at the meeting, which will probably be attended by the entire membership of the committee, consisting of 142 members.

The Chuckhole Club of Bothell, Wash., is a movement that has been started which is expected to be of tremendous benefit to the good roads campaign in the state of Washington. The membership is composed of owners and drivers of motor vehicles, who upon joining the club promise to carry a spade in his car at all times and to fill at least one rut or chuckhole a month.

The Oklahoma state highway department has issued a bulletin proposing a plan for constructing the highways near approaches to grade crossing through-out the state. The proposed plan would establish a level crossing 15 feet each side of the rail and 5 per cent grade leading up or down from the track, making the crossings level with the remainder of the highway.

About 100 delegates from all parts of the district attended the largest and most successful meeting in the history of the Eastern Washington Highway Association at Spokane, Wash., recently. The following officers were elected:

President, F. W. Guilbert, of Spokane; first vice-president, J. C. Scott, of Walla Walla; second vice-president, F. J. Wilmer, of Rosalia; treasurer, E. L. Farnsworth, of Wilbur.

It has been decided by the show committee of the Montreal Automobile Trade Association to hold a show from Jan. 23 to 30 inclusive and the same will be held in the Allan line Liverpool buildings. This year's show will be spread over one week only with a special commercial section reserved for trucks, etc. The space at the disposal of exhibitors is 80,000 sq. ft. Last year's show covered two weeks, one for pleasure cars and the other devoted to commercial vehicles.

PROVISION MADE FOR TRUCK MEN

NEW YORK—At a meeting of the board of directors of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce plans were perfected to provide space for commercial vehicle makers at the national automobile shows here and at Chicago. It was agreed that no trucks would be exhibited but that headquarters will be established in the automobile division where the 31 commercial vehicle manufacturers in the chamber can meet dealers and those interested in freight carrying vehicles.

The traffic committee report showed that carload shipments during the month of October were 10,225, a substantial increase over the 7694 carloads for the corresponding month of last year.

USE MOTOR CARS TO DEVELOP THE CITIES AND TOWNS

SALISBURY, N. C.—That the automobile can be used to great advantage in developing the industrial and business activities of cities, towns and villages was clearly shown here last month when the "automobile Booster Tour" was held under the auspices of the Salisbury Industrial Club and covered a period of three days.

Six counties were covered during the tour. Twenty-five automobiles made the trip with about 100 of the leading business people making up the party.

Three committees handled this tour—the managing committee, with H. A. Rouzer, chairman of the board of directors; entry committee, with President A. H. Snider at the head, and a committee of passengers with F. B. Miller, chairman. There was also a speakers' committee, with Mayor W. H. Woodson at the head.

AUTO LAMPS MUST BE LIGHTED
Nov. 7.....From 5:02 p. m. to 5:54 a. m.
Nov. 8.....From 5:01 p. m. to 5:53 a. m.
Nov. 9.....From 5:00 p. m. to 5:52 a. m.
Nov. 10.....From 4:58 p. m. to 5:51 a. m.
Nov. 11.....From 4:57 p. m. to 5:50 a. m.
Nov. 12.....From 4:56 p. m. to 5:49 a. m.
Nov. 13.....From 4:55 p. m. to 5:48 a. m.
Nov. 14.....From 4:53 p. m. to 5:46 a. m.

NIGHT SCHOOLS ENROLL 1500
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—With an enrollment of approximately 1500 the night school system of Grand Rapids opened for the year, 10 buildings being occupied by the evening classes, says the Press.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

VEGETABLE FATS FOR COOKING

Some housekeepers prefer them to animal fats

Although many housekeepers object to using any substitute for lard, others contend that the vegetable fats are much better than the animal fats for cooking. Cottonseed oil is now used in a variety of ways and is said by many to be superior to lard. It not only takes the place of lard but of butter for cooking, and has called up a question with cooks as to its advantages, compared with butter, for cake-making.

There are many who declare that nothing can take the place of butter in this line of cooking, while others say that most of the preparations made

from vegetable fats are superior to what is commonly known as "cooking butter," for any line of cooking. Preparations made from it are said to be richer in fat than butter, as there is less water and more fat to a given bulk. This makes it more economical to use, as so much is not required.

As the flavoring enters so largely into many of the departments of cooking, this is brought up as an objection with many who do not approve of the use of substitutes for butter in cooking and especially in cake making. Another fat, they argue, may be better used in place of lard than butter.

BATHROOM SHADE OF WHITE LINEN

The small, high bathroom window in a city apartment may be made very attractive with a shade of white butcher's linen bordered with draw-work, cut-work or a simple design in cross-stitch.

These windows are usually on un-transparent glass, and it is not necessary to have a shade drawn up and down. The light and the sunlight may sift through the white linen shade, which should fall to within an inch or two of the window-sill, says the Montreal Star.

A very handsome shade of this sort is of coarsely woven white linen crash with a six-inch cut-work border across the bottom. The shade is run over a small brass rod by means of a casing at the top; but it hangs perfectly flat, without gathers. Linen towels on the nickel racks in the bathroom have cut-work borders matching that on the shade.

COOKING RECIPES

APPLE SAUCE OMELET

Beat the yolks of seven eggs light. Stir into them five tablespoonsful of powdered sugar and one and one half cupsful of sweetened apple sauce. Beat long and hard; stir in the stiffened egg whites, beat for a minute longer and turn into a greased pudding dish. Bake, covered for about 10 minutes, then uncover and brown. Serve at once with whipped cream.

BAKED OYSTER LOAF

Use a round loaf of stale bread; cut off the top crust and scoop out all the inside, being careful not to break the crust. Break up the crumbs very fine and fry in four tablespoonsful hot butter. Cook together a tablespoonful of butter and two tablespoonsful of flour; add two cupsful of milk and cook until thick, stirring constantly. Season with half a teaspoonful of salt and one quarter teaspoonful of pepper and set aside to cool. Drain about a pint and a half of oysters (saving the liquor for soup or flavoring sauces, etc.). Put a layer of the cream sauce in the loaf, on this a thick layer of the oysters, sprinkling with one quarter teaspoonful salt; then scatter over chopped sweet green peppers, then a layer of the fried bread crumbs. Fill the loaf in this way, having top layer crumbs. Bake in moderate oven for half an hour.

SOUTHERN PUDDING

Sift one teaspoonful of soda and one of salt into a quart of flour and rub in two cupsful of chopped seeded raisins (dried cherries, apples or peaches may be used instead); stir two cupsful of molasses into one cupful of butter or lard, and mix flour with it, putting in enough sweet milk to make a soft dough. Tie it in a damp cloth and boil for three hours. A colander placed in the kettle under the bag will allow the water to penetrate freely to all parts of the pudding and prevent sticking or burning. —Mother's Magazine.

SHEER YOKES

The neck of lace yokes, or those of other thin material, is usually inclined to sag or stretch out of shape. To prevent this, says Hollands, after the yoke has been fitted, take a piece of twine or wrapping cord and turn the lace over it from the right side and fasten neatly with needle and thread. A lace edge may be whipped on and if the work is carefully done it will never stretch out of shape.

BRAID AND FUR

Braid and fur are interestingly combined in ornaments for cloth coats, says the New York Times. There are frogs of black braid edged with a narrow fringe of soft black fur, and, with a fur collar or braid banding on the coat, the effect of these frocks would be very good.

DAILY PUZZLE

Answer to preceding puzzle—France.

Drop letter hour-glass: 1. A familiar fruit. 2. A dish that can be made with them. 3. Behold. 4. Letter which pronounced gives the name of an insect. 5. A receptacle. 6. A Biblical character. 7. A country in West Africa. The first word contains seven letters, the next five, the third three, the fourth one, the fifth three, and so on, making the hour-glass. The central letters spell the name of one of the United States.—Christian Intelligencer.

USE AND BEAUTY IN BUTTONHOLES

Buttonholes should be made large enough to allow the button to slip through without pressure.

Buttonholes should be worked on the right side of double material, at least one fourth of an inch from the edge of the garment. The distance between them is regulated by the material and by the size and location of the buttons, says the St. Louis Star.

The beauty of the buttonhole depends largely upon the straightness of the cut, the regularity of distance between the stitches and the evenness of the stitches in depth.

Make buttonholes firm, with a fan at the end receiving the strain, and finish with a bar on the other end. A vertical buttonhole with strains at neither end should be finished with a bar at each end.

Use thread to correspond with the weight of the material. Let the thread be long enough to work the entire buttonhole.

CAPE COAT WITH PANEL EFFECT

Double-faced cloth the material used

The cape coat makes one of the interesting innovations of the winter. This one is designed for small women as well as for young girls. It gives a panel effect at front and back, which means long lines, and it is simple and easy to make.

The side portions are so cut as to form the cape sleeves, while below the belt they flare becomingly. There are seams over the shoulders and under the arms, and the finished edges of the front and back are lapped over the sides.

All seasonable cloaking materials are suitable and there are a great many extremely handsome fur cloths this season that make excellent cold weather wraps, as well as the chevrons, Scotch friezes and all the long list of familiar cloakings.

In the illustration, one of the soft, double-faced cloths is used, with collar of velvet, and the coat is an admirable one for motoring as well as for street use. In fact, the freedom allowed by the cape sleeves is an especial advantage for the girl who likes to drive her own car.

For the 16-year size, the coat will require 6½ yards of material 27, 4½ yards 44, 4½ yards 50 inches wide, with ¾ yard of velvet for the collar.

The pattern of the cape coat (8445) is cut in sizes for girls of 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton

PASTRY TO MAKE THREE CRUSTS

The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Press gives this recipe for making pastry. Put three cups of flour, one cup of shortening, one tablespoon of salt, and one teaspoon of sugar into a chopping bowl. Chop until it looks like coarse crumbs. Make a well in the center and put in one half cup of ice-water. Coax all together with a chopping knife. Have a board lightly floured. If there are a few crumbs not mixed, spread them on the board with the flour. Take one third of the pastry and put it on the board. Do not handle. Roll it out (turning the board instead of raising the crust) to the shape of the pan. Take it up with a long knife, put it on the pan, cut off the edges, and fill the pie with fruit. This amount of pastry will make three crusts.

THREAD READY TO SEW ON BUTTONS

I have several children and I found the demand for renewed buttons and hooks and eyes so constant that one day I threaded two papers of needles with white, black and colored threads, each the necessary length for sewing on one button or one hook, writes a contributor to Mothers Magazine.

Then I covered a piece of pasteboard three inches wide and 12 inches long with a golden brown ribbon (because golden brown harmonized with the colors of the living room) and from the upper corners of the ends I fastened brown cord to hang it by, and pinned the threaded needles in a neat row, each at an angle easy to remove without interfering with the other suspended threads.

I hung the finished contrivance on the wall near my favorite chair and the accustomed place of my workbasket where thimble and scissors were always at hand. By an occasional rethreading I saved myself much bother, and reduced to a minimum the impatience of the youngsters when they run in from play to have a stray button sewed on.

NOSE VEIL ONE OF THE NOVELTIES

Large variety in hats calls for an equally varied assortment of veils. Among these is a novelty, the half or nose veil, which is worn with the close turban. It is placed just low enough to cover the nose and the upper part of it is used to form part of the trimming of the hat. Dainty chenille and woven border designs are found in the decoration of these veils.

Many of the elaborate novelties which were made to cover the entire face are used now as nose veils, but there are comparatively few women who can wear a veil in this way. It is very quaint and charming when it is becoming, but far from it if it is not adapted to one's style.

ASHES CLEAN THE MILK UTENSILS

On dairy farms where many milk utensils are in use, the dishwasher will find that they may be cleaned easily by first scouring each dish with ashes, says Mothers Magazine. Rubbing over them once in this way is sufficient; then rinse twice. They should be washed in cold or preferably tepid water, to keep them sweet and clean. This treatment will prevent rust spots from forming, and keep the utensils bright without injuring the tin.

WORK HAS RESPONSIBILITIES

Girls often meet them unexpectedly

When the girl who has entered the business world learns that work has its responsibilities, she takes her first step in advancement. The one who sees in work only what she can get out of it is apt to stay near the bottom of the ladder, but the one who recognizes the responsibility in it has a brighter future opening for her. The bookkeeper, the dressmaker, the saleswoman may find to her surprise that social engagements have to be given up because of the demands of business. Over-time has to be given or for some other reason one has to forego pleasures because of responsibilities which may be unexpected, but the sooner it is learned that these are liable to come, and that in proportion as one shrinks or accepts these responsibilities depends largely one's growth, the sooner will one become grounded in the first business principles.

The story is told of a girl who went into one of the large department stores to work. All went well until she was asked to remain one night to assist in arranging tables for a sale to be held the following day. She said, "I cannot, for I am going to a party." The situation was explained to her, and she saw for the first time that work held a responsibility, and she decided to meet it. Today she is one of the high-salaried women of the country.

Recognition of responsibilities often brings with it a call to do work that is not supposed to belong to one's position,

but the one who sees in it only the opportunity to increase the scope of the work will welcome these additional openings.

WORTH KNOWING

It is a good idea to put the freshly laundered sheets at the bottom of the pile in the linen closet. This makes it possible to give the sheets equal wear.

To clean brass flower pots or trays, rub them with a piece of lemon; then pour boiling water over them, and finally polish with a soft dry cloth.

To remove the meat from butterine, whole, pour hot water over them and let stand over night. In the morning stand the nuts on end and crack with a hammer.

When boiled and unboiled eggs get mixed, spin them, and the boiled ones will spin around quite fast; while those which have not been cooked will hardly spin round once.

All soaps are better if they are shaved and dissolved in the water. Soap jelly is made by shaving a bar of soap and letting it simmer in boiling water till it becomes thick like jelly. A teaspoonful of borax will soften it.—Dallas News.

Clever Styles in Men's Fall Suits—\$15 and Up

We will show this fall the largest and most beautiful stock of Men's and Boys' Suits we have ever shown.

All prices, MEN'S SUITS \$15 and up, BOYS' SUITS \$4 and up.

Early inspection gives you the widest choice.

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Activities Among the Women's Clubs

Accepting an invitation of the Tuesday Club of Jamaica Plain to be its guest the literature and library extension department of Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs is to hold a conference on Nov. 19 in Elliot hall, Jamaica Plain. Mrs. True Worthy White will speak on "Some Vital Books of the Year," and Mrs. Annie L. Cox, tell how the Kosmos Club of Wakefield established a story-telling hour. There will also be a reading by Mrs. Herbert Gurney.

Under the auspices of the education committee, Melville C. Freeman will speak on the "Inspiration of Books" at the next meeting of Women in Council of Roxbury, on Nov. 10, in Roxbury Masonic temple.

Hyde Park Current Events Club met in regular session, Wednesday, and its members listened to current events presented by Mrs. Frank H. Tyler. The second hour, Mrs. Irving C. Webster, a club member, entertained with "Pleasant Memories of Foreign Lands." Next Wednesday, current events will be given by Mrs. Richard W. Wright. Thure Hanson, commissioner of weights and measures, will give an illustrated talk on weights and measures. The Shakespeare class will meet with Mrs. A. M. Withington, Franklin terrace on Nov. 16.

The November meeting of the Somerville Daughters of Maine Club was held Monday in Unitarian hall. The program was in charge of the economics committee, Mrs. Caroline A. Marden, chairman. She introduced Miss Frances Stern who spoke on "The Woman Who Spends." Roy A. Spooner, soloist, rendered several selections. Refreshments were served in charge of Mrs. Peabody and Mrs. Currier.

Old Powder House Club of Somerville held its first November meeting Tuesday evening in Unitarian hall. The entertainment committee, Miss Alice G. Cunningham, chairman, had charge. "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" was given by Mrs. Lillian Fuller Jackson, followed by an assembly and refreshments.

The women's auxiliary to the Y. M. C. A., Somerville, held a "Colonial Bazaar" Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week. Mayor Z. E. Cliff spoke on the opening night. A musical entertainment was given each night with a flag drill Saturday afternoon and evening under the direction of Mrs. Ashley. The booths were arranged and directed as follows: New Hampshire, Mrs. W. F. Morang; Connecticut, C. L. Stevens; Massachusetts, Mrs. J. E. Skilton; Maryland, Mrs. J. S. Bennett; North Carolina, Mrs. E. A. Kretzer; Pennsylvania, Mrs. E. G. Whitman; New Jersey, Mrs. W. O. Thiere; New York, Mrs. E. P. Rose; Rhode Island, Miss Edith Berry; Delaware, Mrs. G. L. Rice; Georgia, Mrs. E. P. Rose; South Carolina, Mrs. W. H. Woodberry; Virginia, Mrs. D. S. Farnum; Mrs. A. L. Haskell; Mrs. W. E. Lovelass. Each of these ladies was assisted by a committee.

The regular meeting of the Cambridge Club of Cambridge was held in Brattle hall on Friday with the president, Mrs. Frank B. Sanborn, officiating. Miss Lucy Hutchins, probation officer, gave a sketch of her work among the women and children of Cambridge. Mrs. Joseph J. Bedlow, chairman of the literature department, announced a continuation of the club's successful work of last year in the Shakespeare recitals by Marshall Darach for the pupils of the city; on Nov. 12, "The Tempest"; Nov. 19, "Julius Caesar"; and Dec. 10, "The Comedy of Errors." The home economics department, of which Mrs. F. A. Sawyer is the head, will hold two conventions in the clubrooms Nov. 11, when Miss Wunderbaldinger of the Women's Municipal League, of Boston, will give a short talk on "Markets and How Far the Cooperative Movement Has Gone in New England," and Nov. 18 when Miss Wiggins of the Consumers League of Massachusetts will speak on "The Ethics of Shopping." Mrs. Emma Blanchard, chairman of the art department, invited members to attend a meeting on Nov. 18 in the Museum of Fine Arts. Mrs. Clinton M. Packer will meet the members of the philanthropy department Nov. 10 in the clubroom to sew for local charities. The Riverside Neighborhood House work is progressing. Mrs. E. J. Sanderson has arranged classes to suit all needs and the members of the Phillips Brooks Club of Harvard are forming clubs among men, over 50 having already responded.

At the business meeting of the New England Woman's Press Association at Hotel Somerset, last Wednesday, the president, Mrs. Myra B. Lord, officiating, the executive board recommended that the \$500 bequeathed the association by the late B. F. Keith be known as the Keith fund; the fund to be deposited in a savings bank, to remain intact with the interest. Mrs. Lulu S. Upham, second vice-president, was called to the chair, and the president advocated making the December, January, March and April literary meetings open meetings to the members and their guests, without the usual refreshments. This plan was approved. Miss Beatrice A. Clark of Dorchester and Mrs. Elizabeth J. Sirovich of Hull were admitted to membership. Following the business meeting, Mrs. Margaret J. Magennis, for 44 years a newspaper woman, gave reminiscences of her experiences. Mrs. Magennis was presented with flowers sent by Mrs. Annie G. Murray of South Boston, a former president of the association, who began her work as a journalist under the tutelage of Mrs. Magennis. A report of the forenoon meeting of the state federation at Norwood was given by Mrs. A. A. D. Bishop, who also reported as a delegate to the general federation, following by Mrs. Ella C.

EUROPEAN CLUB LEADER GUEST OF GREATER BOSTON WOMEN



(Photo by Moffett Studio, Chicago)
MRS. HUGH REID GRIFFIN

Plans are being made by several women's organizations of Greater Boston to entertain Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin of Paris, who arrived in Boston yesterday to attend the reception given by the Professional Woman's Club at the Copley-Plaza for Madame Anna Pavlova. This afternoon Mrs. Griffin speaks briefly at the luncheon of the Twentieth Century Club. A luncheon is to be given next Thursday by the Professional Women's Club at the Copley-Plaza at which she will speak.

The Chromatic Club will entertain Mrs. Griffin at the home of Mrs. F. L. Milliken of Hyde Park Nov. 10, and the New England Women's Club Nov. 15. At the international meeting of the New England Women's Press Association in the Hotel Somerset Nov. 17 Mrs. Griffin will

Richards and Mrs. Lord. The twentieth anniversary of the club will be observed Nov. 17 with an international peace program.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of Rosindale Community Club in the Congregational church on Friday afternoon. An appeal was read from the Women's City Club for clothing or money to be sent to the Belgian refugees. After the business meeting, Mrs. William I. Emerson, chairman of the education committee, introduced Miss Roseth Knapp Breed, humorist, who entertained with short sketches. Mr. Childs played two solos on the French horn with piano accompaniment. Refreshments were served in the chapel and a social hour was enjoyed. Large bunches of chrysanthemums decorated the tables.

At the third regular meeting of the Philergians of Braintree, held Tuesday afternoon in Cochato hall, the president, Mrs. Pamela G. Webster, officiated. On the evening of Nov. 17, according to an announcement made at the meeting, the play, "The Time of His Life," is to be repeated in Bates opera house. The proceeds will be given to the Belgian fund. Mrs. Frances L. Conway reported that the Red Cross work was progressing. The program was in charge of the social service and education department, Miss Edith C. Arnold, chairman. Miss Esther G. Barrows of the South End House, who is chairman of the industrial and social condition committee of the state federation, was the first speaker. She discussed the work of the children's federal bureau, of which Miss Julia C. Lathrop is president and which deals with all questions pertaining to children. She introduced George R. Bedinger, who also spoke. During the afternoon the Philergians were favored with music furnished by Walter E. Loud, violinist, accompanied by Miss Mary H. Dyer, pianist.

Reading Women Teachers Club held its annual business meeting in the Highland school hall, Monday evening, and elected these officers: President, Miss Fannie C. Whittemore; vice-president, Miss Annie B. Parker; secretary, Miss Dorothy M. Carlisle; treasurer, Miss Grace Wakefield; executive committee, Miss Caryl Porter, Miss Marion Corliss, Miss Marjorie Symmes; delegates to Massachusetts Teachers Federation, Miss Alice Barrows and Miss Elizabeth Whitman. The retiring president, Miss Emma S. Page, provided the evening's entertainment, which comprised solos by Miss Agnes Parker, accompanied on the piano by Miss Alberta Doyle, and an account of her trip abroad last summer by Miss

be among the special guests. Mrs. F. L. Blodgett of West Newton, at whose home Mrs. Griffin is being entertained, has planned a reception for Nov. 23. Other appointments are being arranged by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government and by Wellesley College.

Mrs. Griffin came to the United States to attend the twelfth biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs as the representative of the Society of American Women, which she founded in London, of the Daughters of the American Revolution in England, of which she was for many years regent, and as a delegate from the International Lyceum Club of France. Mrs. Griffin is an official in the Paris club. Once she lived in New York and her visits to this country are frequent.

Annie B. Parker, Leander H. Poor, an eighth grade student, illustrated Miss Parker's travelogue with radiopaque pictures.

Mrs. Theodore Eaton entertained the Book and Thimble Club, Wakefield, Monday afternoon, at its opening meeting of the season. Mrs. Warner V. Taylor discussed current events and Mrs. Harry M. Wheeler read a paper on the ways in which women's interests are changing and of the mechanical devices invented in the last 25 years for labor saving in the home. She also spoke of college and industrial opportunities which have been opened for women. The club will consider topics of present day interest this year and will also sew for the Red Cross.

Monday Club of Wakefield opened its season this week at the home of Mrs. W. Raymond Emerson, West Chestnut street. The plan of work outlined for the season includes the weekly presentation by members of topics of the hour. Mrs. Ethel Tyler presented the current events topics and Mrs. Grace E. Skinner read several selections from "Penrod."

Penultimates of Wakefield began a new season at Friday's meeting, with Mrs. Henry S. Bouve of Wakefield park as the hostess. Mrs. George A. Cowdrey told of the achievements of several leading men. The club program, now being prepared, will include a few afternoons to be devoted to poetry of today. Mrs. Ralph Carlisle will be the hostess on Nov. 13.

"Incidents in the Life of the Kaiser," was the topic chosen for Tuesday afternoon's meeting of the T. T. O. Club of Wakefield. The meeting was held with Mrs. Roland B. French of Summit avenue and all members participated in presenting the information and in the discussion which followed. Mrs. Harry Goodacre of Park avenue will be next week's hostess.

Boston Ruskin Club meets Monday in the lecture hall of Boston Public Library, when Miss Lillian Whiting, the author, will speak on the "Lure of London."

The regular meeting of the Bright-helmstone Club was held Monday afternoon at the clubhouse, Allston. The business session was conducted by the president, Mrs. William Henry Mitchell, who read in Mrs. W. J. McDonald's absence a report of the proceeds from the benefit night given Oct. 22 at the Allston theater, which netted \$320. Reports were also made by Mrs. W. J.

McDonald and Mrs. D. W. Northrup, delegates to the federation conference. Mrs. Eastman and Mrs. W. H. Alline were elected delegates to the autumn meeting of the state federation held in Norwood on Wednesday. In response to an appeal made by the Belgian relief committee, the club unanimously voted to send a contribution. At the conclusion of the business session, Charles Crawford Gorat gave songs and told stories of familiar birds. Mr. Gorat has explored the field of bird music. The usual refreshments were given by the hospitality committee. The next meeting will be Nov. 16.

Wollaston Woman's Club held its third meeting of the season in Wollaston school hall, Tuesday. Members and a large number of guests listened to a lecture by John Kendrick Bangs, on "Salubrity I Have Met."

Two Scotch songs were sung by Albert Hayden, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. A. R. Moulton. On Nov. 17, an illustrated travel talk, "Under Italian Skies," will be given by the president, Mrs. Arthur D. Ropes.

Popular Authors Literary Club of Winthrop met on Tuesday, in the home of Mrs. Minnie Winch, Prospect avenue, the president, Mrs. Jane G. Rogers, officiating. A paper on the "Love of Poetry" was read by Mrs. Irma Jensen, and a sketch of "Joaquin Miller," was given by Mrs. Bertha Porter. Rollcall was answered with quotations from Walt Whitman.

Mrs. George G. Saville of Quincy was the speaker at the English ballad recital in the clubhouse of Quincy Woman's Club Monday. She gave a sketch of different composers, from the thirteenth century, showing the gradual development of English ballad music. Miss Catherine Saville gave songs in illustration of the composers.

An open meeting of the Monday Club of East Weymouth was held in Odd Fellows hall, Monday afternoon. Miss Maud Sheerer of Boston read "The Melting Pot," by Israel Zangwill. Vocal solos were rendered by Mrs. Harold Joy.

Salem Woman's Club celebrated its twentieth anniversary Wednesday evening in Ames Memorial hall. A reception was tendered the president and past presidents. The Thought and Work Club sent a cluster of chrysanthemums and a note of congratulation. Mrs. John H. Boschart and Mrs. George Ashton gave a piano duet. Miss S. Ellen Brown, the third president, read a historical sketch; Mrs. Forrest L. Evans brought the greetings of the state federation and an original poem was read by Mrs. Anna Holbrook, a former member of the club. A trio composed of Mrs. Grace E. Waters and Mrs. Carrie L. Benjamin of Salem and Miss Mary Anderson of Weymouth, sang a group of songs. Mrs. Ross S. Turner playing the piano accompaniment. A series of "living pictures" was shown, Miss Emery explaining each as the curtain was drawn aside.

Newtown Woman's Guild held a meeting Tuesday and listened to the reports of the annual meeting and the meetings of the executive board. Following a musical program short talks were given by Mrs. Higgins on Alaska. Mrs. Malcolm on Norway and Mrs. Salinger on "Paris at the Outbreak of the War." The industrial committee will have charge of securing funds for Belgian relief work. A meeting of the home economics class will be held next Tuesday in the New Church parlor, and Francis V. Lund of the Technical high school will direct the proceedings.

A "Fagot Party" will be given by the New England Wheaton Club at the Hotel Vendome next Saturday. Wheaton daughters and granddaughters will bring fagots. A musical program has been arranged. This gathering will take place of the regular meeting.

Clifton Literary Club of Dorchester invited Dr. Eliza Ramson to lecture before the members and guests at the home of Mrs. Myra J. Warren, 19 Cushing avenue, Thursday morning. Her subject was on one of the phases of woman's dress. The next meeting will be with Mrs. Horace Tolman, 24 Sargent street, Nov. 19.

Waban Woman's Club was addressed by Miss Heloise E. Hersey at its meeting Monday afternoon on "The Work of John Massfield." Miss Hersey read from a number of the author's works. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. George W. Angier. A luncheon was served by Mrs. Herbert R. Law and Mrs. Charles C. Blaney. An illustrated lecture will be given in Waban hall Nov. 16, on "The Treasures of the Art Museum," by Morris Carter.

Names of 10 new members were presented at the meeting of the Boston Parliamentary Law Club last Tuesday at the Hotel Brunswick. Dr. Ruey Bartlett Stevens and Mrs. John J. Enneking, president of the Daughters of Maine, being among the number. Mrs. Electra Sherman conducted the drill. Samuel L. Bailen will speak on a selected topic at a future meeting of the club. The next meeting will be Nov. 17.

Highland Club hall, West Roxbury, was nearly filled Thursday, the occasion being the opening concert of the morning musicale. After an opening address by the president, Miss Mary H. Howard, the following program was given under the direction of Miss Eleanor Bower: Trio, piano, violin and cello, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Tinker and Mrs. Corliss; songs, Mrs. Gukenberger; piano solos, Miss Gladys Eberhard; song, Miss Edwards; violin, Miss Ethel Grafton; duet, Miss Edwards and Miss Guken-

berger. A business meeting was then held. The new year book, just issued shows 288 associate, 16 students and 3 honorary members; also 41 active members that may be called upon at any time to render services on concert days. The club is now a member of the National Federation of Musical Clubs.

Members of the Business Women's Club are leaving Forest Hills at 2 p. m. tomorrow for a walk from Needham to South Natick under the leadership of Miss Louise M. Webb. Others will join the party for supper at the Old Natick Inn, walking later to Wellesley. The current events class meets on Nov. 12, when Charles T. Howard will lecture on the European war. Thomas Whitney Surette is to give a course of lectures on music. Several members are joining the evening classes in agriculture and horticulture by the Massachusetts Agricultural College in cooperation with the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Miss Theresa Haley, who has resigned the executive secretaryship of the club to work under Miss Julia Lathrop of the children's bureau, was given a complimentary dinner at the clubhouse Nov. 4, and presented with a traveling case.

Members of the Medford Woman's Club were entertained Tuesday afternoon when Rustom Rustomjei gave a lecture on "Kipling's India" and Mrs. Rustomjei, in native costume, gave a talk on the Indian customs and costumes. Miss Ida Farnsworth rendered several piano selections. Club refreshments followed, with Mrs. Nettie H. Poor and Mrs. Elizabeth Chaney presiding at the tables and Mrs. Lillian Goodspeed in charge of the social hour. The clubhouse fund committee met Tuesday with the president, Mrs. Mary T. O. Brown, presiding; Mrs. Elizabeth G. Kakas was elected secretary and Mrs. Lillian B. Goodspeed treasurer. All of the club committees were represented. Plans were discussed for several social events to be held for the benefit of the clubhouse fund, which will be increased until the full amount is raised. Mrs. Alice J. Blaikie was appointed chairman of a committee which will give a dramatic entertainment. An open meeting will be held next Tuesday in charge of the home economics department, Mrs. Marion C. Spencer, chairman, when Mrs. L. D. Miller will speak on "Clothing, Buying and the Home Budget."

Wellington Woman's Club of Medford held its initial musicale of the season at the Wellington clubhouse, Thursday evening. The proceeds are to be used toward the piano fund of the club. Those taking part in the program were: Doris Horrocks of Boston, tenor; Mrs. Doris Whitehouse, monologist; Mrs. John Morrison, soprano; Sidney Dillingham, basso; Miss Marie Connor, reader, and a male quartet. Mrs. Mary MacKenzie was chairman of the committee in charge.

West Medford Women's League held its second meeting Wednesday in the West Medford Congregational vestry when Miss Mary E. Kinney, a missionary who was formerly an instructor in the Medford high school, spoke. A social hour followed the address. Mrs. Lottie Lovering was in charge.

West Medford Woman's Club at its meeting Wednesday, had as guest Mrs. Margaret Deland, the authoress, who read from her story, "The Hands of Esau." Miss Ida Key rendered a group of songs and Mrs. Luella Farr presided.

Mrs. Julius Andrews, president of the Jewish Women in Council and chairman of the legislative committee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, was the guest of honor at the meeting of the Melrose Woman's Club Thursday in Memorial hall. She gave an address on "Why a Woman's Club Should Have a Legislative Committee." Fifteen members of the Ladies' Chaminade Choral Society of Melrose sang the Massachusetts song that was first sung at the general federation biennial meeting in Chicago. Mrs. Julian C. Woodman, president of the club, gave a report on the Chicago biennial. Reports on the state federation meeting were given by Miss E. Gertrude Copeland, former president of the club; Mrs. Frank L. Washburn and Mrs. William H. Cotting. Mrs. Clarence H. Wilson reported the fall federation meeting held at Norwood, Wednesday. Musical numbers were given by Miss Gertrude Tingley, contralto, of Wakefield, accompanied by Mrs. Tingley, a former member of the club. At the business session it was voted to hold an all-day sewing meeting in Grand Army hall next Thursday for the benefit of the Red Cross, and Miss Mary Spaulding was appointed chairman of the meeting. The club, in conjunction with the Melrose Highlands Woman's Club, endorsed and will act as sponsor of a concert to be given by J. C. F. Slayton in Memorial hall Nov. 24 for the benefit of the Red Cross fund.

Under the auspices of the home economics committee of the Woburn Woman's Club, a lecture will be given Monday in Trinity parish house by Prof. Frederick N. Howe of the Framingham normal school on "Food Economics." Mrs. Carolyn M. Wade will be chairman. The club has also voted to purchase a flag. By vote of the club, Mrs. G. H. Evans, chairman of the stamp savings committee, sent a communication to the school committee Wednesday evening requesting that the stamp savings work in the schools, introduced by the club 10 years ago, be now taken charge of by

(Continued on page fifteen)

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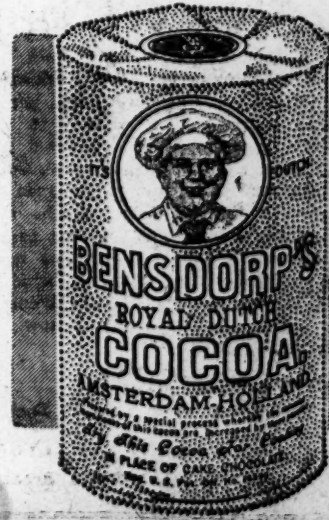
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POPULAR CIVIC PROBLEMS TO BE STUDY SUBJECT

City Manager Plan of Government Among Topics for National Municipal Convention To Be Held at Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Md.—Civic questions which are being earnestly discussed by many communities, including child welfare, the food supply and the city manager plan of municipal administration, are among the features of the coming yearly meeting of the National Municipal League.

This will be held in Baltimore, Nov. 18-21, and will be attended by hundreds of men and women experts in civic affairs. Ever since its organization in 1894, the National Municipal League has been recognized as a leading factor for civic progress, but the program for the Baltimore meeting, just issued by the secretary, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, indicates that the 1914 convention will attract much more than passing attention throughout the United States.

Every problem that concerns the community, directly or indirectly, is taken up by the league, and by means of committees and expert investigation is put upon a practical basis in the course of time. In its work, the league is strictly non-partisan and impartial. Consequently, its influence is strong and what it says upon any subject is accepted as authoritative.

In Baltimore, the league members will be entertained by the various civic and philanthropic organizations. Excepting the executive meetings, the sessions will be open to the public. Former Governor Warfield will preside over the first meeting.

Review of Developments

At this meeting the yearly review of important developments along civic lines will be presented by Clinton Rogers Woodruff. By reason of his intimate knowledge of civic affairs, as well as his long association with the National Municipal League, Mr. Woodruff is equipped to present his subject in its most practical form.

"Evolution in Charter Making" will be the theme of the address of William Dudley Foulke, president of the league. This will deal particularly with the league's efforts in behalf of charter reform, in connection with which it has had a tremendous influence in the last 15 years.

So far as popular interest goes, the sessions on Thursday, Nov. 19, will undoubtedly be the most important. Miss Jane Addams of Chicago will preside in the afternoon. First on the program will be the question of food supply. Dr. Clyde L. King of the University of Pennsylvania, and chairman of the league's committee on the relation of the city to its food supply, will submit his report. Dr. King has been studying the problem ever since the protest was voiced against the increasing cost of foodstuffs, and what he has to report will have an interest for most communities.

Next, the children of the cities will be considered. Mrs. Florence Kelley, secretary of the National Consumers League, will be the principal speaker. She will tell of conditions disclosed by her investigations and she will also describe what is being done to improve them.

Women's Work a Topic

Women's work in the city, the importance of which is easily appreciated in view of the growth of the suffrage movement, will be discussed by Mrs. Charles A. Beard.

Thursday evening will be the "big event"—the public meeting to be addressed by President Lowell of Harvard University, Miss Addams and Mayor John Purroy Mitchell of New York. President Lowell will speak of the need for greater effort in municipal administration. Miss Addams will deal with the social activities of the city, touching also upon the question of the children. Mayor Mitchell will talk on unemployment and the city's duty in this respect. President Foulke will preside.

On Friday, Nov. 20, the question of municipal program will be taken up. After the committee's report, there will be a general discussion of this and kindred questions. Arthur M. Swanson, chief examiner for Philadelphia's civil service commission, will open up the subject of "The Practicability of the Merit System." He will furnish some interesting information on its working in his city under Mayor Blankenburg.

Other subjects for discussion, following reports by committees, will include the initiative, referendum, recall and preferential voting.

Dayton Manager to Talk

Henry M. Waite, the new city manager of Dayton, O., who is conducting an experiment of national interest, will describe his way of doing things and tell what has been accomplished in proof of the practicability of the plan.

Former Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte, formerly president of the National Municipal League, will preside over the session devoted to political methods. Through its chairman, A. Leo Well, an eminent Pittsburgh lawyer, the committee on improvement in political methods will submit an interesting report.

Other questions in which the league is actively interested, having committees assigned to their study, include the liquor problem, municipal courts and civic education.

In connection with the yearly meeting there will be a conference of civic secretaries to discuss methods of promoting their work and arousing deeper interest in it.

BRITISH NOVELIST COMING TO UNITED STATES



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor)

Barry Pain, well loved writer of fiction

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Barry Pain, B. A., is well known and loved by the British public as a writer of fiction whose deep insight into human character is portrayed with an exceptional vein of humor possessing an irresistible charm. He was educated at Sedberg school, where he was in the football fifteen, wrote much in the school magazine, and never took any prize for anything. However, on leaving school he entered at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he took a degree in the classical tripos of 1886.

During his three years at Cambridge it is said that his career on the river had more attractions for him than the lecture room, and his journalistic instincts proved irresistible. With three other kindred spirits young Pain started a new magazine. The capital in hand amounted to £5, but, nothing daunted, the quartet sallied forth into the publishing world. The little enterprise pushed through some troubled waters until the breakers came in sight, or perhaps it should be said, until the printer's rollers ceased, for that individual precipitated a crisis when he steadfastly refused to look at another sheet of copy until his exactments had been met. The four embryo publishers met and faced the situation.

Obligations Met

There was only one thing to be done. They got together their watches, studs and tie pins, and disposed of them for the sum of £25. With this sterling backbone the publishers met the situation and the obligations to their printer. It was felt that the services of a local printer were not so stimulating as might be expected, so having discharged their debt, they then discharged the printer. Afterwards, they had the magazine printed in London. This sometimes led to difficulties. An amateur dramatic society in Cambridge, anxious to avoid the kindly attentions of the magazine, fixed its principal performance for the night before the day on which the magazine was published. Barry Pain attended that performance, caught the midnight train to London, wrote his copy in the train, waited at the printer's till the copy was set up and the magazine was printed, and returned to Cambridge with the entire edition in time for publication in the morning.

On leaving Cambridge Mr. Pain became classical tutor to an army crammer at Guildford. It was during this period that he contributed an article to the Cornhill magazine which attracted the attention of the journalistic world. Commissions from editors poured in upon its writer. Sir Francis Burnand, who was then editing Punch, was the first to solicit the services of the brilliant newcomer; others quickly followed, including W. E. Henley and Sir Thomas Wemyss Reid, editor of The Speaker, now renamed The Nation.

Success Comes Quickly

In 1890 Barry Pain came to London to start his new profession of authorship, a quick success being made with his first book, "In a Canadian Canoe," in 1891. In the following year he married

the daughter of Rudolph Lehmann, the portrait painter. And here it should be said that the Pain family is decidedly a literary one. Mrs. Pain is the author of "Short Plays for Amateur Acting," in three volumes; whilst the elder daughter is joint author with a girl friend of a novel recently published.

In his inimitable manner, Mr. Pain relates an anecdote of his early days of reviewing fiction for The Speaker. A copy of a new book by a certain author who had made an impression with the public of that day came the way of that youthful, very enthusiastic reviewer. The novel received a page of very high praise. A few days later the author was dining with Mr. Pain's editor, Sir Thomas Wemyss Reid, and remarked upon the criticism he had received, saying that, although praise or blame meant little or nothing to him since his position was assured with the public, he would like to take the opportunity of saying how much he appreciated the noble and scholarly mind of the one who wrote that review. A few years later another work, not so good, from the same author fell the reviewer's way, who, however, was not quite so young and not quite so enthusiastic. It was given 10 lines of moderate critical interest. Once more that author encountered Sir Thomas Reid, the editor, once again intimating that praise or blame meant little to him, as his position with the public was assured, but that he felt

he would not be doing his duty by an old friend unless he pointed out the possibility of a serious decline in his circulation if he did not dispense with the incompetent nincompoop who was reviewing the fiction.

His Associates

During his connection with The Speaker, Mr. Pain was associated with Sir J. M. Barrie, Sir Quiller-Couch, A. B. Walkley, George Moore, H. W. Massingham, now editor of The Nation, and the poet, John Davidson.

Among his many publications perhaps the best known are: "In a Canadian Canoe," "Kindness of the Celestial," "Eliza," "Another English Woman's Love Letters," "The One Before," "Wieland in London," "The Exiles of Faloo," "Studies in Grey."

It is interesting to learn that this prolific writer works between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, day and night; the intervening time being given to many other matters in which the novelist is interested. Barry Pain contends that the only inspiration is steady work. It is also interesting to note that in the future this very successful humorist intends to devote his attention to serious writing. During the coming months he is to deliver a series of lectures in the United States of America on "London in War Time" and "The Difficulties of a Story Writer," and to give readings from some of his works.

CALIFORNIA HASTENS WORK ON INTER-EXPOSITION ROADS

Partly in preparation for the hundreds of people who will motor across the United States to the Panama-Pacific and Panama-California expositions next summer, and partly for the pleasure and convenience of native motorists of the state, California is hastening work on two great north and south highways, in addition to completing a great deal of sectional work throughout the state. The two highways of particular interest are those between Los Angeles and San Francisco. One of them parallels the coast, running by way of Santa Barbara, Salinas and San Jose, and is known as the coast route. The other, running up the San Joaquin valley by way of Madera, Bakersfield, Fresno and Stockton, is called the valley route.

It is expected that when the coast route is completed it will be one of the finest boulevards in the world. It will extend from San Francisco to San Diego, 670 miles, sometimes running directly beside the ocean, at other points crossing mountains and giving a view of the ocean as the automobile spins through a country of fields and orchards and flowers. It is probably true that the average American motorist can scarcely imagine what a trip on this highway will be like. Leaving San Francisco, the traveler will pass through a continuation of thriving towns and cities until he reaches the first quaint town of San Juan Bautista, where the atmosphere is

that of a century and a half ago. From here a succession of beautiful mountain and valley routes will lead him on to San Luis Obispo.

After this the ocean comes into view, and soon the traveler is riding for miles close beside it through the famous Pismo beach, and thence over the San Marcos mountains into Santa Barbara, famed for its wealth and flowers.

Between Santa Barbara and Ventura, 50 miles away, the trip is a rare combination of ocean and mountain scenery. Four main routes, each with a charm of its own, lead from Ventura into Los Angeles, and two from there to San Diego, one an inland way, the other following the coast.

The ideal time for making the trip across the United States and through California is said by those who have traveled extensively through the western states to be between May and October, but due regard to seasonal weather will not lead to a choice of July and August, for motoring through New Mexico, Arizona and Nevada. The trip can be covered in four weeks, and the cost of automobile expense, it is said, should not exceed six cents per mile.

ADVERTISING QUESTION ARGUED

FT. WORTH, Tex.—"Nationally Advertised Goods" formed the subject for a debate recently at the weekly luncheon of the Ft. Worth Ad Club at the Metropolitan hotel, says the Record. The champions of nationally advertised goods won.

PUBLISHERS' SHOW OF VALUE IN INSTRUCTING BOOKISH FOLK

Both in Boston and in New York (and possibly elsewhere) during the past week the Publishers Cooperative Bureau has been holding one of its novel, persuasive "book shows" planned to facilitate sales by local booksellers of books fresh from the press. Boston's exhibit this season has been in the newly built, centrally located and ornately furnished building of the Faine Furniture Company. There the exhibitors, attendants and exhibits could all display themselves in a spacious and leisurely, browsing manner not possible at the City Club, where the first experiment of the bureau with Boston was tried two years ago.

The management has learned much during the interval about setting the display of books, authors' portraits, autographs, manuscripts and bookmaking and bookbinding methods before on-lookers in an attractive way. The theories of management are the same. No books are sold, only inspected. The aims are "promotive and educational." The hope is to induce persons to buy books who now go to motion picture shows or who automobile inordinately or who read only magazines and newspapers. The strategy of the publishers and their managers is set to restore book reading as one of the habits of their intelligent fellow-countrymen; and to this end the bureau, backed by publishers and the Authors League of America, finds its way from city to city, now guest of a city club, now of a board of trade, now of a newspaper, and at last—in Boston—of a firm of furniture designers, makers and venders.

But as we said aforesaid, the methods the management now has of winning practical support of the bureau and its aims, have improved. Sessions are set apart when public officials, business men, women, authors, and students are especially welcome, and are talked to by persons of their own class. The book to be made attractive to a later buyer is accompanied as often as may be by a portrait of the man or the woman who wrote it and also with a specimen of his or her manuscript. Comfortable divans and easy chairs, beautiful rugs, convenient lamps, and comely girls acting as informants about publishers and prices all seduce the curious onlooker into becoming a browser. The man who comes in to run over the titles of the books stays to sample their pages; and as he leaves he notes facts that point directly to coming purchases by him.

If perchance the book reader becomes interested in the processes of book-making carried on before her eyes, she is further educated by competent advisers. If he is of an antiquarian turn of thought and revels in the portraits of the founders of firms of publishers

and their leading authors, and if he wishes to compare notes about men and intellectual movements of the past, he can find a manager able to enlighten him. If he wishes to post up on books on factory administration and business efficiency, he will find a specially grouped collection awaiting him; and while he browses there, his wife or daughter can do the same in special collections of juveniles or of books on domestic economy. Or suppose he is a collector of first editions, or a connoisseur in fine bindings and she is a lover of verse or court memoir gossip. Each will find a table specially spread. As for those persons who want to read about Europe's Armageddon, its rapidly mounting literature of polemic, pictorial illustration and historical narrative is spread, and they are specially cared for.

To the business promoter seeking ways of enlarging his business, to the lover of good literature eager to elevate standards of popular taste, and to the student of humanity curious to see how effects are wrought that convert indifference into zest, this peripatetic publishers' show is worth seeing wherever it finds domicile. Of course in an old publishing center like Boston, with age and tradition back of it, and with local publishers powerful as well as numerous, it gets aid that it may not find in a younger city with fewer bookish traditions and resources. But it is the idea back of it and the cooperative "promoting ideal" for which the bureau stands that make the show go fairly well wherever tried.

BETTER FREIGHT DELIVERY PLANNED

FT. WORTH, Tex.—Local railroad agents at their regular monthly meeting began a campaign to facilitate the handling of interchange freight by transfer companies so as to conserve cars and afford a quicker and better delivery, says the Record. Every railway line with a depot in Ft. Worth was represented at the meeting.

For the past year or so, it was stated, considerable complaint has been made by both shippers and railroads on the methods used by transfer men in hauling freight from one depot to another. It was declared that very often a whole-sale house will have a number of packages re-marked and transferred to another line for shipment to some point on that line to its customers.

Such transfers have often been delayed; and it is to circumvent these delays that action was taken by the agents.

TOLEDO TO GET NEW RAILROAD DOCKS, COAL AND CAR YARDS

TOLEDO, O.—New coal docks, modern car dumping or coal hoisting machinery and additional yards, all costing more than \$500,000, are to be added to the terminal facilities of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad in Toledo within the next few months. The improvements have just been authorized and preliminary surveys, plans and specifications are being worked out by the company's engineers, says the Blade.

New concrete ore docks built by the company a few years ago, with their necessary approaches, cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000. Adding to that other local improvements made at the

same time and the new improvements just authorized will give the C. H. & D. terminals and docks in Toledo representing an outlay probably exceeding \$3,000,000.

Further extensions are necessitated by the increasing tonnage of coal and ore handled at the Toledo terminals. Tonnage handled here has made remarkable strides since the C. H. & D. became a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system. Up-lake coal handled thus far this season approximates 1,900,000 tons, and company officials are confident that the total tonnage for the season will reach 2,350,000 tons, far surpassing all previous records.

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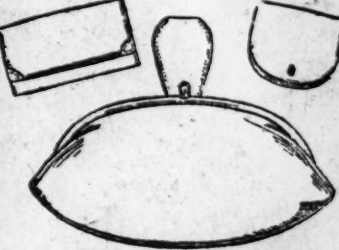
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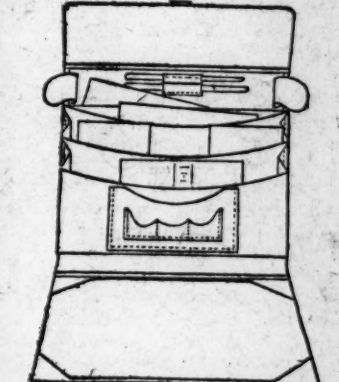


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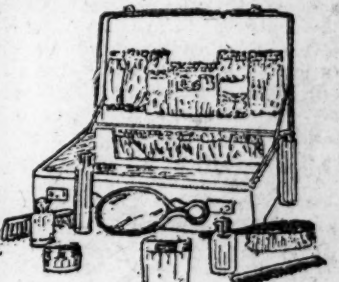
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Among State Women's Clubs

(Continued from page thirteen)

the school committee. A letter will be sent to the Woman's Club asking that volunteers from the club continue the work.

At the initial meeting of the Fortnightly Club of Winchester, held in the town hall Monday evening, an entertainment was given by the Players' Dramatic Club of Boston and musical numbers were given by the club trio. The choral class held its initial meeting Tuesday at the residence of Mrs. John L. Tufts, in charge of a committee consisting of Mrs. Arthur E. Whitney, Mrs. Fred L. Avery, Mrs. Herbert T. Bond, Mrs. William H. Gilpatrick and Mrs. Rufus F. Herrick. The first concert will be given in January in the town hall.

At the meeting of Old and New Club of Malden, Tuesday, Sherman L. Whipple of Boston gave an address on "How We Administer Justice," in which he spoke of the procedure of the various courts and opposed the publication of much court news in the newspapers. Violin solos were given by Miss Dorothy Ransom, accompanied by Miss Marion Ransom. At the meeting of the literature class Friday Mrs. Charles E. Mann was hostess. Reviews were given by Mrs. Thomas S. Rich and Mrs. Frank Jeffery.

Monday Club of Malden met Monday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Ella Burnham with Mrs. Charles L. Bicknell as associate hostess. Announcement was made of the formation of the various classes as follows: Cooking classes on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons and Saturday mornings; dressmaking classes Monday evenings; millinery classes Tuesday evenings and sewing classes Saturday afternoons. Miss Marion Smardon was elected a member of the club at the business session. The next meeting will be at the residence of Miss Helen King, with Mrs. Harry Damon assisting as hostess.

Members of the Woman's Club of Reading, together with a number of invited friends, enjoyed a lecture on Friday evening, by Conrad P. Hathaway, who described the Philippines and Japan and Hawaiian islands. On the afternoon of Nov. 13 Miss Maude Schoerer, dramatic reader, will read a play, to be announced. The first meeting of the current events class was held Wednesday with Mrs. Helen W. Brown. This class will meet on the first and third Wednesdays of each month until April and will be led by Mrs. H. B. Savage of Boston. The domestic science class resumed its meetings last Monday with Mrs. Arthur H. Moore of 7 Dudley street and the Shakespeare class started on Tuesday with Mrs. H. T. Muzzey of 42 Hill Crest road.

A lecture by a home speaker brought out a large attendance at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Kosmos Club of Wakefield. Dr. J. William O'Connell spoke. Miss Ada Fuller, contralto, was the soloist of the afternoon and prior to Dr. O'Connell's talk, Mrs. Mary K. Hall, vice-president, and Mrs. Edith M. Montague, Mrs. Carrie I. Wiley, Mrs. Florence L. Bean, Miss Isabelle Flint, and Mrs. Eva Gowing Ripley gave reports of the state federation meeting in New Bedford on Wednesday. A social hour followed the lecture and the hostesses were Mrs. Carrie B. Shepard, Mrs. Grace B. Kingston, Mrs. Ethel H. Carpenter, Mrs. Harriet W. Parker, Mrs. Blanche K. Smith, Mrs. Maude H. MacDonald, Mrs. Grace E. Flint, Mrs. Martha E. Beebe, Mrs. Mabel C. Walker, Mrs. Myra H. Dunbar, Mrs. Carrie M. Balcorn, Mrs. Grace A. Alden, Mrs. Blanche H. Doane, Mrs. Alice M. Hill, Miss Gertrude Tingley and Miss Minnie Anderson.

Auburndale Woman's Club will meet Tuesday in the Congregational church parlors. The program of the afternoon will be in charge of the home economics committee, Mrs. John Nofon, chairman. A talk on "Linen" will be given by Fred H. Tucker of Boston.

Auburndale Review Club met Tuesday at the residence of the president, Mrs. William Fuller, Maple street. The program of the afternoon was "Cape Cod." Members read papers on "Early Cape Cod," "The Cape Cod Industries," "Bradford's Journal," and "Early American Music."

Newton Social Science Club opened its season with a business meeting at the Hunnewell Club Wednesday. A report on the Chicago biennial was read and plans for the year's work were discussed.

Newton Upper Falls Pierian Club met Wednesday with Mrs. L. P. Everett of High street. "Canada, Our Great Neighbor," is the subject under discussion this season. At the first meeting the discovery and conquest during the French period as far as 1760 was considered by Mrs. Chadwick. Other topics were the myths and legends of the early natives and the career and explorations of Samuel Champlain. In connection with this Blais Carman's poem, "The Champlain Country," was read, as was also Champlain's description of the native tribes and early settlers.

Newton Woman's Club will hold its first meeting of the season Nov. 12 in the Allen school for boys at West Newton. The Rev. and Mrs. William B. Humphrey, secretary and president of the Indian League of New York, will make addresses on "Indian Life and Basketry." There will be also an exhibition of Indian work.

Union Club day will be observed next Monday, by the women's clubs of Newton Highlands, when the members of all

the local organizations will meet for a social and instructive afternoon. The Rev. Abraham M. Ribbany will speak on "The Wise Men of the East and the Wise Men of the West."

Members of the Newton Center Woman's Club listened to the first current events lecture of the season Thursday in Bray hall, Newton Center. The Rev. Howard A. Bridgman made the address.

Mrs. L. M. Marshall, president of the Monday Club of Newton Highlands, was hostess at this week's meeting. The subject, "Argentine Republic," was discussed by Mrs. George A. Salmon and Miss Lucretia B. Gilbert.

Mrs. Hanson B. Rogers of Charlesbank road, Newton, was hostess to the C. L. S. C. of Newton Highlands this week. The subject of the season, "Ireland," was continued. Miss Marion Dorr read the only paper of the afternoon and described the country and conditions from the Anglo-Norman invasion in 1165 to the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Newton Mothers' Club held a meeting this week at the home of Mrs. Norman W. Bingham, 109 Prince street, West Newton.

The next meeting of the travel class of the West Newton Women's Educational Club, which was scheduled for Nov. 11, has been postponed until Nov. 18 on account of the meeting of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs, which takes place on the former date.

Newton Parliamentary Law Club held a meeting Tuesday with Miss Wheeler, Vernon court, Newton. The club, which formerly met on the second and fourth Tuesdays of the month, will meet this season on the first and third Tuesdays in the hall of Newton Library.

At a meeting of the Waltham Woman's Club yesterday in the Universalist church parlors, Waltham, a lecture on current events was given by Prof. William C. Ward.

At a meeting of the Waltham Mothers' Club, Thursday, the members listened to addresses by William D. Parkinson, superintendent of the Waltham schools, and Thomas Curley of Boston, both of whom spoke on the general topic, "Recreation."

Members of the West Concord Woman's Club gathered in I. O. O. F. hall, Concord Junction, yesterday afternoon for the opening meeting of the season. A reception was tendered the new president, Mrs. Carrie E. Derby. Musical numbers were interspersed in the program, at the close of which refreshments were served by the social committee. Mrs. Annie Russell Marble is to give a lecture on "Social Unrest and Social Service as Impulses in Modern Life and Literature" at the second meeting on Nov. 30.

"Home talent day" is to be observed by the Concord Massachusetts Woman's Club in the Concord town hall Monday afternoon under the direction of Mrs. Charles E. Brown, chairman. A program including a short play and monologues will be given. The current events class held its first meeting of the season Thursday in the home of Mrs. A. Hoffecker on Main street, Concord. Miss Peabody of Boston spoke. The history class holds its first session next Wednesday at the residence of Mrs. Leslie R. Moore on Elm street. Mrs. Moore is leader of the class. The Browning or Victorian literature class began its year's work recently, and the second meeting takes place Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. S. Ripley Bartlett on Sudbury road.

Kensington Park Study Club of Arlington opens its new season Tuesday with a meeting in the home of Mrs. William H. Butler at 102 Jason street, Arlington. Mrs. Theodore Everett, president, will give the welcoming address, after which the club will begin its study for the year, taking up "The Canal Zone in South America." Three papers are to be given on "The Early History and Events Leading Up to the Independence of Panama," "Old Panama" and "Panama of Today."

Over 80 members of the Lexington branch of the National Woman's Alliance attended the meeting Thursday in Lexington First Parish church. Following the business session, the president, Miss Sarah E. Robinson, introduced, Dr. Eliza B. Cahill, who addressed the ladies.

"The Modern Woman as Reflected in Contemporary Literature" is the subject of study for the Arlington Heights Study Club for the next six months. The first meeting of the season takes place Tuesday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Walter J. Vaughn at 104 Park avenue, Arlington Heights. The topic will be "The Domestic Woman as Revealed in Four Books."

The new year was ushered in Thursday by members of the Arlington Woman's Club with a meeting in Association hall, Arlington. The program opened with a welcoming address by the new president, Mrs. Arthur D. Saul. Miss Ruth Flanders gave two monologues and Arnold Bennett's three act comedy, entitled "The Honey-mooners." Instrumental selections were contributed by the University City Entertainers, and the afternoon closed with a social hour and reception.

As an auxiliary to the Friday Social Club of Arlington Heights, the Junior Friday Social Club has been organized under the direction of Mrs. Bert S. Currier, Mrs. Clarence T. Parsons and Mrs. William Drannett. The meetings, which began yesterday afternoon are to be conducted by the officials of the new organization,

although some member of the senior club will be present at each meeting. Miss Eleanor Bred has been chosen president. The other officers are: Vice-president, Miss Priscilla Crockett; secretary, Miss Hazel Banks, and treasurer, Miss Dorothy Roberts.

Members of the Arlington Equal Suffrage League gathered last Monday for an all day sewing meeting in the home of the president, Mrs. Arthur A. Lawson at 13 Ravine street, Arlington. The meeting was held in the interests of the Red Cross work and bazaar to be held at Copley Plaza, hotel.

The third meeting of Littleton Woman's Club takes place Monday in the vestry of the Littleton Unitarian church, at which time Philip Davis of the Civic Service House in Boston is to give an address on "Work and Immigrants." Mrs. Lizzie P. Stone and Miss Bertha Lowe will play piano solos.

The Misses Munroe entertained for a second week the members of the Lexington Tourist Club in their home on Lowell street, East Lexington, last Monday. The first half hour was given to a discussion of current events by Mrs. Charles C. Doe, after which Mrs. John L. Norris, president of the Lexington Woman's Association, presented arguments for "Equal Suffrage."

Members of Lexington Monday Club gathered this week at "Sunnyslope," the home of Mrs. Charles C. Goodwin, on Merriam street, Lexington, for the first meeting of the new year. Mrs. Edward P. Bliss told of her experiences in Europe during the summer. During the social hour that followed refreshments were served by the hostess.

Lexington Drama Club held its opening meeting of the season Wednesday in the home of Mrs. George Jackson on Oakland street, Lexington. The members studied at this time Lenox Robinson's play, entitled "Harvest." Miss Ellen Farnsworth was in charge.

It will be amateur night this evening at the Lexington Old Belfry Club, and a vaudeville entertainment is to feature the program. On Nov. 16, Albert Leonard Squire is to give an illustrated lecture on "South America."

The opening of the eleventh season of the Lexington Outlook Club last Tuesday in the hall of the Lexington Old Belfry Club was featured with an Autumn reception attended by nearly all of the 300 members of the club. The program began with an informal reception to the president, Mrs. Albert B. Tenney, and the vice-president, Mrs. J. F. Turner, Mrs. Clarence E. Sprague assisted during the reception. The literary hour opened with an address of welcome by the new president, Mrs. Tenney, after which she introduced the speakers, Mrs. Charles R. Putnam, Mrs. Mabel Wing and Mrs. Edward P. Bliss.

Members of the Priscilla Club of Maynard were entertained last Saturday evening in the home of Miss Annie Kennedy on Douglas avenue, Maynard. A Halloween party was held, and various games were played. During the evening refreshments were served.

The next meeting of the Maynard Question Club is to be held Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. William Baxter, at which time the usual social program will be enjoyed.

A current events meeting is to be held Monday by the members of the West Acton Woman's Club in the vestry of the Baptist church in that town. Mrs. Lella C. Pennock will speak. There is to also be a musical program.

The monthly business meeting and social of the Arlington Heights Sunshine Club was held Wednesday in the home of Mrs. Benjamin Thomas at 55 Claremont avenue, Arlington Heights. The president, Mrs. Frank A. Noyes, presided at the business session, when it was reported that over \$50 was netted at the rummage sale conducted by the club last Friday and Saturday afternoons on Massachusetts avenue, Arlington Heights. The proceeds will be used for Thanksgiving and Christmas charity work. On Nov. 18, Mrs. John Arlington White will entertain at her residence, 803 Washington street, Brookline.

The opening meeting of the Concord Musical Club takes place Tuesday afternoon in the home of the vice-president, Mrs. George Minot Baker, on Baker avenue, Concord Junction. Mrs. Arthur B. Hitchcock, Jr., will speak on "Music in America."

Mrs. Briggs of Norwood gave an address on "Equal Suffrage" Tuesday afternoon at a special meeting of the Maynard Woman's Club in Masonic hall, Maynard. Following her address, Mrs. Charles E. Brown, secretary of the Concord Equal Suffrage League, spoke. The speakers were introduced by the president, Mrs. Mary D. Morse. The November club meeting will be held Tuesday.

Elizabeth H. Whittier Club of Amesbury met Wednesday afternoon at Y. M. C. hall. Mrs. Harriett Darling of Boston gave a cooking display. The next meeting of the club will be held Nov. 16 at Grange hall. Mrs. Florence Evans will read "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Woman's Club of Rockland held a musical in Grand Army hall Friday afternoon. The following participated. The club double quartet: Minot Bess, violinist; Miss Alice Delano, soprano; Miss Beatrice L. Bates, reader; Miss Lottie Torrey, pianist; Miss Hazel Hall, contralto.

Woman's Club of Abington held a meeting in Grand Army hall Friday afternoon. Miss Edith Randall of Quincy, gave a lecture on Holland. Vocal solos were rendered by Miss Elizabeth Cook.

Browning Club of North Easton held a meeting at the home of Mrs. Walter Fenderson of High street, Friday afternoon. Mrs. Lillian Randall read a paper on current events. There was also a musical program.

WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES
The Old South chapter, D. A. R., will hold its regular monthly meeting in Chipman hall, Tremont Temple, next Monday afternoon. The business meeting at 1:30 p. m. will be followed by a literary and social hour. Mrs. Wiggs with her cabbage patch will be present. Refreshments will be served by the hospitality committee, Mrs. Charles H. Stevens, chairman.

Amendments to be proposed to the bylaws of the Massachusetts Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the annual autumn conference of the society in the Arlington Street church Nov. 20, relate to the nomination of a candidate for vice-president-general from the floor and the vote upon the name by ballot. No candidate shall be presented at the continental congress in Washington as the choice of the state who has not received a two thirds vote of the delegates present and voting at the state conference. Each chapter will be represented by its regent and one delegate for every 25 members. At the close of the afternoon there will be a meeting of the board of management and an informal reception and dinner at the Hotel Vendome under the direction of Mrs. William H. Alline.

Lucia Knox chapter, D. R., held its November meeting, with the regent, Mrs. Myra B. Lord, at her home in Brookline, last Monday night. After the business meeting, letters and greetings from absent members were read. The members present told their experiences in earning \$1 with which to replenish the treasury. Refreshments were served. Plans for the Christmas party were discussed.

"A Fair in the Making" was the subject for the meeting of the Old Belfry chapter, D. A. R., held last Tuesday at the home of Mrs. Elsie LaPierre, Cambridge. A paper was read by Mrs. Charles L. Adams on that topic. Mrs. Charles T. Cotrell sang. Readings on California were given by Mrs. Roscoe Chesley. Mrs. Edward E. Synge of Cambridge, regent, presided.

Members of the Founders society, D. A. R., will hold their next meeting at the new clubhouse of the Women's City Club of Boston, 40 Beacon street, Nov. 16. A business meeting is to precede the luncheon. An entertainment program will follow. The remainder of the season's meetings will be held in the Women's City Clubhouse.

Boston Tea Party chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will hold a sale for its patriotic work at the Copley Plaza, Nov. 16.

"Old Wallpapers" is the subject for the next meeting of the Deborah Wheelock chapter, D. A. R., of Uxbridge on Nov. 9. The chapter meets in the old Deborah Wheelock house which it is restoring and furnishing in the oldtime style. At the last meeting, a collection was made for the Red Cross Society. The chapter entertained last week at state headquarters.

Quequechan chapter, D. A. R., of Fall River will entertain next Monday afternoon at state headquarters, in the Pierce building, Copley square. The regent, Mrs. Lucy A. Allen, and chapter regents receive.

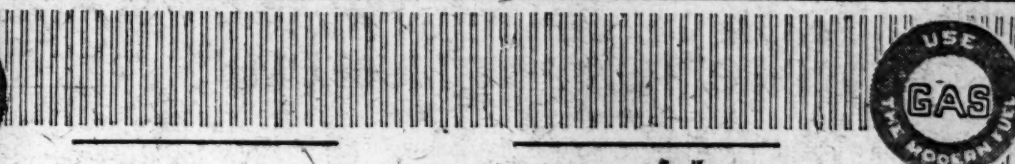
Change in the meeting dates of the John Paul Jones chapter, D. A. R., to the second Wednesday of the month was voted at the last meeting of the chapter. Miss Marion H. Brazier was appointed historian and Mrs. De Witt Wilcox chairman of the committee on conservation. Miss Winifred Parohet on children of the republic, Mrs. L. S. Wadsworth on patriotic education, Mrs. Anna Spencer Frost on entertainment, and Mrs. M. Jewett on historical education. Mrs. Mary E. Chapin has presented the chapter with a facsimile letter and photograph of a miniature of John Paul Jones. Mrs. Marian Longfellow was made an honorary member.

A boulder marking the "Training Field" on Sandy Hill Plain, South Sudbury, was dedicated Sunday afternoon by Wayside Inn chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Wayland.

The Grand Army veterans and Sons of Veterans marched on to the field at the sound of the drum, and formed a background for the boulder. The regent, Mrs. Nellie Rice Fiske, presided, and the exercises were opened with a prayer by the Rev. William H. Branigan of Wayland. An address of welcome was given by Mrs. Fiske, and then the stone was unveiled by Miss Ella McManus.

The November meeting of the Old Concord chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will be held this afternoon in the chapter house at Concord. The regent, Mrs. George Minot Baker, will preside, and introduce the speaker, Miss M. A. Wilcox, who is to give an address on "Our Foreign Door Neighbors—A Duty and an Opportunity." Mrs. Denison, Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Charles H. Towle are the hostesses.

Adams chapter, D. A. R. of Quincy, met at the President John Adams home, stand on Franklin street, Monday afternoon. After a brief business session,



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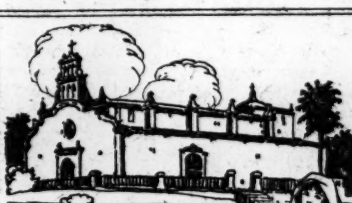
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Mrs. Clara Bleakley Rogers told of the new magazine to be published by the general society, of which she is president-general.

Mrs. George O. Jenkins of Whitman, state regent of the D. A. R., is to be the guest of Abigail Phillips chapter of Quincy, on Monday evening.

COUNTY SEEKS TAXES BY SUIT

CHICAGO—Declaring that tax dodgers had failed to pay \$50,000,000 to Cook county, Macley Hayne, state's attorney, instituted Friday in the county court proceedings which, he said, eventually will include 15,000 persons.

The Friday hearing revealed a system said to be used in the assessors' office whereby a red-mark opposite a property owner's name in the tax book meant that his assessment had been canceled.



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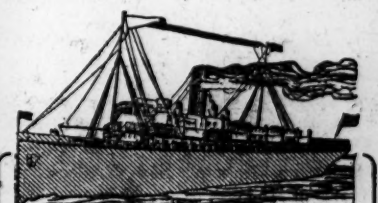
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STUDY ROOM OF WESTERN ART OPEN AT BOSTON ART MUSEUM

A western art study room has been fitted up at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and will be opened to the public tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Miss Florence V. Paul, of the department of western art will be in the room to meet visitors and answer their questions. The room is No. 48 and may be found by walking down that corridor where one sees these words painted in bold black letters on the wall at the end: "Western Art and Textiles." On either side of the corridor are cases of old illuminated manuscripts and huge choral books which will be well worth looking at either before or after the visit to the study room.

Inside the room are many attractions, yet everything is so well arranged and spaced that the whole effect is not confusing but restful. On the walls are hung paintings and reliefs, tapestries and various bits of decorative work. Venetian chairs from the palace of other centuries occupy places near the wall. Glass cases with specimens of porcelain, pottery and different kinds of ware, invite the visitor to closer study, and unlike some examples of art, become even more interesting when viewed nearer by. The case of fragments of Egyptian pottery of a period extending from the tenth to the fourteenth centuries and dug up at old Cairo may well take one's attention first as representing the art achieved in other times. In design and coloring many of the fragments could easily serve as models for modern work, not because they look at all modern but because they represent results in blending and finish which the potter of today would be glad to attain, too, if he could.

The next case contains an assortment of Wedgwood basalt ware in blacks and reddish browns. One of the most notable pieces is a large hot water kettle decorated in white with a relief of "The Dancing Hours." In this same case is a copy in black of the famous Portland vase. This contrasts with another copy of the same vase done in blue Wedgwood jasper ware in a case farther on. Here also are specimens of Wedgwood jasper ware in those peculiar shades of green, cream and light tan which distinguish this type of ware from all others.

A miscellaneous collection of German, French and Austrian porcelain fills another case. Plates, cups, saucers, vases decorated in gilt and colors have been placed in pleasing array, each piece attractive enough to delight the heart of any collector of fine china, whether he has any hope of ever possessing a piece like it or not.

Italian ware in the characteristic blues and yellows associated with the names of Urbino and Castelli is placed not far from a large case of Hispano Moresque pottery in blues and browns. Other colors are shown in the examples of Persian, Spanish and Mexican pottery displayed in still another case. Chinese and India ware are also represented.

English porcelain has perhaps the largest representation of any ware exhibited. Chelsea, Worcester and Crown Derby are shown in one case, and many examples of Staffordshire, salt glaze, Queen's ware, luster, and blue and white printed ware in another. One unique piece in this case is a painted jolly mold to tall and pointed that it really resembles a dunce cap. Some very interesting blue and white plates show scenes from early colonial history. One pictures the landing of the Pilgrims, another shows the octagon church built just 100 years ago in Boston on Church Green after designs by Bulfinch.

In the center of the room the visitor may study a display of pewter and a collection of German and Italian porcelain figures, which are as entertaining as anything the ordinary observer will find in the museum. The figures are for the most part vivacious and gay and very much devoted to music, for about half of them hold an instrument of some kind and are making a brave attempt to look as if they knew how to play upon it. Some of them are such advanced students that they do not have to refer to their notes, which nevertheless are deposited near by so that the observer may be able to see what kind of a melody the musician is supposed to be playing. The most fascinating group of musicians represents a German orchestra playing under the direction of their leader, who, it is plain to see, is a very particular director.

This new room, as is evident from its name, is primarily for the use of students. They will be permitted to take things from the cases to examine them, and then if they wish to see other examples of the same kind of ware they can go upstairs to the general exhibit which is much larger than the display shown in the study room.

Preceding Miss Paul's talk, Dr. Denman W. Ross is to speak on the "Collection of Greek Vases," beginning in the first Greek vase room at 3:15.

Chicago Antiquarian Society

CHICAGO—The Antiquarian Society of the Art Institute of Chicago will hold its annual meeting in the institute next Tuesday at 10:30 a. m. in the trustees' rooms. The following have been nominated: President, Mrs. Martin A. Ryerson; vice-president, Mrs. Benjamin F. Ayer; treasurer, Mrs. John C. Welling; secretary, Mrs. Charles Cheney Hyde; directors, Mrs. Samuel E. Barrett, Mrs. Chauncey J. Blair, Mrs. John J. Glessner, Mrs. William O. Goodman, Mrs. Charles L. Hutchinson, Mrs. William R. Linn, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Jr., and Mrs. George M. Pullman. Election will doubtless follow the recommendations of the nominating committee. Mrs. Ryerson as president of the Antiquarian Society has proved of the greatest assistance in furthering and broadening its work. The

society was organized in 1878 under the name of the Decorative Art Society. Ten years later it was voted that the funds of the society should be set aside as a nucleus for the purchase of a collection to be presented to the Art Institute, and accordingly the purchase of pottery, china, embroideries, laces, etc., was begun. In 1894 the name of the society was changed to the Antiquarians of the Art Institute so as better to express the future purpose of the society, which was to make the collection solely one of antiquities to be deposited in the Art Institute. The present name was adopted in 1908. The society is maintained by annual dues of \$5 and life memberships of \$100, the dues being set low so as to attract a larger membership. The antiquarians have been so active recently that it is possible that the scope of the organization may be enlarged to allow it to collect other than antiquities. Later in the year a reception will be held at which the acquisitions for 1914 will be shown.

Albright Gallery

At the Albright gallery in Buffalo the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy has recently instituted a \$5 membership, the income from which is to be used for the purchase of pictures for the gallery's permanent collection. Several thousand invitations have been sent out to the general public and the academy expects to secure from one to two thousand members of this class. Besides the privilege of cooperating in the work of the gallery all the "Friends of the Albright Art Gallery," as the new membership is called, will have the same privileges as were formerly granted to the associate members, for the new membership will take the place of the associate membership.

The important loan exhibition of Gothic, renaissance, baroque, eighteenth century and modern American tapestries which has been on view at the Albright gallery since Oct. 24 will close on Monday, Nov. 9. This exhibition, assembled and arranged by George Leland Hunter, has attracted much attention.

Exhibitions at Toledo Museum

Paintings selected from the eighteenth annual exhibition held at the Carnegie Institute in the spring are being shown through the month of November at the Toledo Museum of Art. This is the traveling exhibition selected by the American federation of arts. There is also a one-man show of 20 canvases by Louis Kronberg of Boston. During January the galleries of the Toledo museum will be given over to the work of Toledo painters. The exhibition is to be invitational, and 20 painters will be asked to show their work. There is in prospect for the Toledo museum during March an exhibit covering the graphic arts in Toledo. A committee of advertising men, engravers and printers will assist the staff of the museum.

CHILDREN'S PORTRAITS SHOWN IN ROCHESTER

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Miss Susan Ricker Knox, painter especially of children, has the opening exhibition at the Gillis galleries. Interspersed among the portraits of little ones are a few of larger folks and a few sea views and landscapes. The exhibition is to remain until Nov. 11. Later in the winter Miss Knox expects to exhibit at Detroit, Chicago and Kansas City.

George Herdle, curator of the Memorial gallery, announces that early in the winter Jonas Lie's canal pictures will be shown.

MINNEAPOLIS BEGINS ITS FALL EXHIBITIONS

MINNEAPOLIS—The first local exhibition of the year will be that of Edwin M. Dawes, who will show in the Architectural Club rooms for the first two weeks in November the work he has done in the last year. He has been painting in Colorado, Arizona and on the Pacific coast.

Yamada Bashe, Japanese artist, who has been painting Minnesota landscapes during the summer, shows a collection of his water colors at the Beard galleries.

YALE ETCHINGS TO BE PUBLISHED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Hue Mazelet Luquens, '02, who has published etchings of Yale College notable for their portrayal of the charm of the campus, has in preparation eight etchings to be issued by the Yale University press. Corners of Phelps hall, Battell chapel, the old library, Connecticut hall, Vanderbilt Sheff and Hillhouse avenue are among the subjects included.

GRAND RAPIDS HAS LOAN SHOW

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The Grand Rapids Art Association's twenty-eighth exhibition was made up this year of a display of paintings in the St. Cecilia building lent by various citizens. The 24 pictures in the exhibition were all recent works.

CHICAGO ART INSTITUTE VISITORS

CHICAGO—During the three summer months 66,910 post cards of works of art at the Art Institute were sold to visitors. The attendance at the museum for the same period of 92 days numbered 186,199 persons, an increase of 1857 over last season.

GALLERY FOR WOMEN OPEN

SAN FRANCISCO—A permanent art gallery for the women artists of San Francisco and the bay cities has been opened at 1509 Gough street. More than 100 canvases were on display at the opening.

CHICAGO'S AMERICAN EXHIBIT

Influence of European Painters Lacking—Of 800 Paintings Offered but 378 Accepted and These Are All Well Hung

Special to the Monitor from its Chicago Bureau
CHICAGO—Quite American indeed is the twenty-seventh annual exhibition of American oil paintings and sculpture which opened this week at the Art Institute. The influence of Europe on the native art is almost entirely lacking, for few were the paintings by Americans abroad that slipped through war's embargo back to these shores. Artist and critic have been glad to see how strong the exhibition is without these foreign made contributions which in the past have figured largely in the institute's annual event. The home Americans have produced a large collection of oils which is distinctive and high in standard. All of it is what some are pleased to call "same." The bizarre is notably lacking. Portraits, landscapes and marines equally demand recognition of their high qualities as one strolls through the many galleries through which the pictures have been hung with considerable luxury, many on one line. In one thing only is the exhibition lacking, and that is in a representative display of sculpture. Against the 378 paintings accepted out of some 800 offered, 32 small pieces of sculpture are displayed. Some of these, it must be added, are excellent, some give promise of great things to come.

Sidelights of Interest

The exhibition has many points of interest, aside from the pictures themselves. For instance, here is Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus on the day before its opening pausing before the prize winning "Northwest Wind" of Charles H. Davis to remark that he bought the first picture the young artist sold—bought it while the painter's father was complaining that his son was not helping him around the farm as he should.

There hangs a landscape painted by Edward B. Butler—and a very good picture it is too—the work of a business man whose love for art only increased through the building up of a great business and which claimed him entirely when he resigned from the presidency of Butler Bros. a short time ago. In an adjoining room hangs a dainty garden view, the finished work of another millionaire-business man, Wallace L. DeWolf, and in the gallery between two delicate interiors delineated by Frederic Clay Bartlett, the son of one of Chicago's foremost citizens, who forsook industry for the arts. John W. Beatty, director of the Carnegie museum, has paused to paint the Plymouth sand dunes. And here and there is noted the black clay handiwork of a young Russian hardly over 20 years whose marvelous modeling questions boldly the future. And then the exhibition has a homelike tone, for in the scarcity of foreign scenes, our own woods in spring, autumn and winter, our Grand canyon, our rivers and our people, and even our tenements are laid out understandingly before our eyes.

The Prize Winners

The place of honor in this twenty-seventh annual exhibition was given to Richard E. Miller for his "Nude," a characteristic subject. The great delicacy with which the artist used his pigments gives realism to the flesh tints, while the composition is made interesting by the second figure, whose green robe gives color. Far prettier however is the portrait of a fresh young girl from the hand of Philip L. Hale which gained the Norman Waite Harris silver medal, carrying with it a prize of \$500. Miller's work, it should be said, won him the Potter Palmer gold medal and \$1000. Hale's portrait is of a black haired miss, holding her muff tight against her rosy cheeks. It is sprightly and joyously painted. The blue gray background complements the brown gray face. The color note is in the cheeks and the accent on roses in the hat. The portrait is delicately handled and well composed.

From these two close-up canvases Charles H. Davis takes the visitor far off into the country to see where he painted the picture which gained him the Norman Waite Harris bronze medal, carrying with it \$300. It is a big world that this artist lives in. The dome of heaven filled with blossoming clouds swells into a feeling of vastness. On the shrinking earth beneath the cloud shadows fall beautifully. Atmosphere is the keynote of this tribute to "The Northwest Wind."

Each year the Martin B. Cahn prize of \$100 is awarded to a Chicago artist, and this year it falls to Alfred Juergens for his "Garden Flowers," an old-fashioned plot rioting in posies. No prize is awarded for sculpture.

Many Americans Exhibit

The best of America's artists have pieces on the walls, and there are many of them. Perhaps it will be best to wander through the dozen galleries. The first canvas to catch the eye is Arthur B. Davies' "Under a Bough." It is one of the few of its kind in the exhibition, decorative with almost an effect of tapestry, due to a generous summons of fantasy. Surely such wavy figures must be speaking an unexplained allegory. Hard by lies "An Upland Meadow" of Philip Little's, whose realism is contrast almost to extreme. Little has exaggerated the blues in the shadows, painting nature just as he saw it, making a most familiar and inviting scene. "The Dunes of Barneget," by Richard Blossom Farley, has a wonder of distance and silence and greatness. It is a low tidal land he shows, with a river in the back and a harbor on the inside of the land. The harsh chill of the water in Schofield's

"Spring Thaw" is effective. The scene looks familiar to those who know the artist's work.

Much different is the water that has fallen in Saint Ives. Gardner Symons has hurried out with his brushes just after a rain in that quaint village to catch "Showers in Old Saint Ives," and well he has done it. The whole picture speaks of cheery wetness of showers in a little village, making one of the most interesting canvases of the exhibition. The clouds balance the foreground, which in turn is balanced beautifully by the village stretching down the street. Ben Foster displays an "October Twilight," which well portrays the waiting time of

There is an autumn day by Dwight W. Tryon, very correct according to the older type, with fine lowering clouds. Cecil Clark Davis shows a fine portrait, simply done.

Indian pictures are of course not wanting, decorative, colorful. But in "The Great Spirit," by William R. Leigh, is more than an Indian picture as such usually go—here is a thought that catches up nearly every passerby. High up on a ledge on the Grand Canyon, gazing out over its vastness, squats a lone Indian. He sits numbly holding his chin in his hands and staring into space. He has come face to face with the idea of infinity.



(Photo by F. O. Beinn, Chicago)

Philip L. Hale's prize painting "The Portrait"

nature. In Louis Kronberg's "The Visitor" one gets another view of the life behind the scenes which this artist is fond of depicting, a member of the ballet preparing for her steps, interesting chiefly because of its story of toil behind the tinsel.

"The Gray Woods"

Into the next room and out into the woods with John F. Carlson. The "Gray Woods" he has named it, and in that stillness of the blue cold over the forest and atmosphere without a sharp light indeed it is. The next canvas startles. Jane Peterson, it is said, used to paint in Spain. She brought color with her to "The Round Pool," which is interesting for its use of direct color. In the background stands a woman with a red parasol on the edge of a pool. The red note of the parasol is accent to the red of all the flowers surrounding the pool, and is reflected in the waters of deep purple with striking vigor. This picture is like that of Robert Henri's "Thomas in his Red Coat," another direct color scheme, with superlative green, a violent red, a blue shadow, and very clear transparent flesh tones, recalling the brilliant Hungarian tapestries of the industrial art exhibit several weeks ago, and making a striking portrait. Edward W. Redfield has here an interesting composition, "The Birch and the Sycamore," of great beauty in the far distance of the hills and the winter sky. And "Enameling," a quiet young woman at work, is a gem. The beauty of the painting is marked, and the drawing very correctly done, the face and hair delightful. In this room are several bronzes by Paul Manship, semi-classic and yet American, very decorative.

Thoughts of the Belgian refugees are brought up by Charles W. Hawthorne's "The Widow," a woman fleeing with her babe, tragedy writ in her face. A flag in the vague background gives hint of disaster. The picture is low in key, the center of interest the face of the woman. "Early November" is totally different. Charles Ebert has caught brilliant sunlight in a simple corner of the earth, painting with perfect depth and understanding. Robert Spencer's "The White Tenement," splendidly painted and of a decorative quality, shows how interestingly even a dilapidated old lodging can be handled.

Childe Hassam has three pieces. His "Venetian Glass" is daring, the Titian hair of the woman holding the glass is against orange and yellow background but harmonized by a quantity of blue and green in the figure and the tapestry background.

Portrait of Power

In the big room beyond Louis Betts has one of his best works, a portrait of La Verne B. Noyes in his drawing room. Seldom has Betts painted with so much color, vigor and bigness. Noyes is seated in a light summer suit with a raglan over it and his hat crushed in his hand. Nearby is a picture which many feel is destined to last, a beautiful mother and babe. William McGregor Paxton is the artist. The drawing is wonderfully thought out and the story of mother and child of course appeals. The simplest composition is here, of two figures, and there is no background. The canvas, like that of Betts, is large, and the contrast in the styles of work is great. Across the room is a splendid Schofield, full of the vigor of winter—an ice jam—exemplifying the season's roughness and restlessness.

In the galleries beyond Paul Cornoyer portrays "Old New York," a vigorous picture. Leopold G. Seyffert has a portrait done with beauty and dignity.

NOVEMBER BUSY MONTH AMONG ART EXHIBITIONS OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK—The New York Water Color Club opens its twenty-fifth annual exhibition at the Fine Arts building today. On Monday an event of wide interest to sculptors and to the public in general is the opening at Gorham's of the exhibition of recent works of American sculpture arranged by W. Frank Purdy, who has charge of the sculpture department of the Gorham Company. On Nov. 9 too the Ceramic Society of Greater New York will open an exhibition of the work of its members at the Hotel McAlpin, a feature of which will be the showing of china decorated in designs suitable to go with period furnishings. At the National Arts Club an exhibition of books of the year has just opened, to continue until Nov. 27. Paintings and drawings by Frank von der Lancken are exhibited in the gallery of the Pratt Institute, Brooklyn. At the Avery library of Columbia University French and Flemish tapestries are on view. Robert Henri's paintings of Indians and Chinese are to be shown during the latter part of the month at the Macbeth galleries.

The overshadowing event of the month, however, is the opening on Nov. 18 of the long-awaited Altman collection at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The public opening will be preceded by a reception to the members of the museum and their friends to be held on the evening of Nov. 17.

Stevensoniana Coming

At the Anderson galleries the exhibition of the library of Robert Louis Stevenson and other Stevensoniana which have come into the market through consignment by Mrs. Salisbury Field, who inherited them from her mother, Mrs. Stevenson, will be held for a week beginning Nov. 16. The Mitchell galleries are showing a collection of portraits including works by Edward Dufner, Richard F. Maynard and J. Campbell Phillips and Ferdinand Maesch's portrait of Francisco L. Madero.

Gebelein Silver Craftsman

At the Little gallery in the Anderson building on Fortieth street there is a representative exhibition of the work in silver of George C. Gebelein of Boston. The exhibition includes punch-bowls, porringers, plates, trays, cups, and flatware. Mr. Gebelein combines skilled workmanship with complete knowledge of historic design and has made replicas of historic pieces for various museums. This exhibition will be followed by a showing of the summer's work of the Byrdcliffe pottery.

Grinager, Colorist

At the Arlington galleries Alexander Grinager shows 26 paintings, widely varied in subject. His "Bronx River" marks the painter as a colorist of a high order. His "Venice" shows a golden figure bathed in golden light. A notable portrait is that of "Arnold," a child, seated in a gray room with a blue rug on the floor, the blue of the rug being repeated in the curtain and in the child's collar. A box of crayons lying close at hand gives a telling color note. In the boy's hands is a globe with its mapped out continents and seas and on the wall crudely drawn with the crayons already mentioned is a Viking ship. It is a frank, earnest and vigorous piece of portrait painting.

Millet's Strong Etchings

The work in etching and wood engraving of Jean Francois Millet receives a

MANY ART PUPILS EARN WAY THROUGH CHICAGO INSTITUTE

CHICAGO—More than \$3000 in commissions was given students in the school of art at the Art Institute the past year, helping them to pay their way through, while numerous students worked in cafeterias, orchestras, freight houses, the elevated roads, theaters and many other places to support themselves while studying art. These facts are from Theodore J. Keane, dean of the school. He has been especially interested in helping the students get their hard-earned art education. The school of art is now the largest in the country. The attendance averages some 600 pupils, in the year about 3000.

"I seldom go to the theater but I see three or four of our boys ushering, and then I wonder who those are that I don't know; probably music students," said Mr. Keane. "Frequently a boy will wear the blue suit of an elevated road gateman from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 6—the rush time—after wearing from noon until 1:30 the white suit of the cafeteria waiter, and after that will usher in the evening. Some of our future artists are handling freight at the nearby warehouses. Others are playing in orchestras or in the motion-picture houses, and others get along by working in the stores Saturday afternoons. You can see we are not concerned solely with teaching how to draw. Last year we had students here from 36 states, and had to help out a good many of them."

Mr. Keane has worked out a regular employment card for needy students to fill out. The slip asks for musical, vocal, dramatic or literary talents. Whatever the talents are they are turned toward some paying channel by the school, if possible. One of the best students last year, according to the dean, made from \$45 to \$50 a month. He earned two meals by serving at noon in a cafeteria, on Saturday afternoons clerked in a shoe store, and in the evenings was a clerk in a Michigan avenue club.

The application of what they had already learned brought in students over \$8000 in commissions. This came through mural work for schools, making decorative designs for interiors, commercial

art, and through executing architectural designs in clay. "No matter what the student may work at to pay his way through, there is always the finest spirit of comradeship in the school," Mr. Keane concluded. "The freemasonry among the students is splendid."

For men and women who are employed through the day the institute has a night school in all departments three times a week. Saturday is given to juvenile classes. All classes and all ages are to be found studying at the Art Institute.

EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Free Saturdays and Sundays; admission fee other days 25 cents.
Guild of Boston Artists, 103 Newbury street—Sixty works by 43 local painters and sculptors.
Copley gallery, 103 Newbury street—Paintings by Mrs. Louise Upton Brumback and Miss M. C. Bradish Titcomb; water colors by Frederick Crowninshield.
Doll & Richards, 91 Newbury street—Student artists exhibit Mrs. Lucia Mead Priest's Sieneese repousse, Marius Bauer's etchings.
Arthur M. Hazard's studio, 64 Commonwealth avenue—New portraits and decorations.
Cobb's gallery, 454 Boylston street—Photographs of colonial interiors and exteriors.
Vose gallery, 388 Boylston street—Paintings by Frank H. Tompkins.
Arts and Crafts, 9 Park street—Paintings and frames by Carrie Robaux shop.
Boston Art Club, Newbury and Dartmouth streets—Frederick Waugh's paintings.
Milton public library—Etchings by A. A. Blum.
Brooks Reed gallery, 19 Arlington street—Paintings by Monet, Sisley and other impressionists.

LAURENCE BINYON TO OPEN LECTURE ROOM OF MUSEUM

A lecture on "The Art of Asia" by Laurence Binyon of the British Museum is announced by the Boston Museum for Tuesday, Nov. 10, at 4 p. m., to open the new lecture hall in the Evans memorial wing. Free tickets will be sent on application to the museum, if accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope. In case Mr. Binyon does not reach Boston in time for the lecture, announcement of this fact will be made Tuesday morning.

An Egyptian store room is one of the new features at the museum. It is room 44 by number and is used principally by students from the museum school who come to copy the heads and bits of statuary shown there.

Miss Deborah Kallen, who has for some years done art work with settlement children reopened her classes with them at the museum today.

Until it is learned whether the bequest of \$100,000 left to the museum by Miss C. L. W. French of Boston is given with restrictions, the museum authorities will take no action as to what disposition is to be made of the money when received.

NORTH PHILADELPHIA HAS OLD HOME WEEK

PHILADELPHIA—Thousands attended the old home week and mardi gras of the North Philadelphia Business Men's Association on Germantown avenue, says the North American. Stores and dwellings, from Hunting Park avenue to Wayne Junction, were decorated with bunting and flags and illuminated.

BOSTON ART CLUB SHOWS MARINES BY F. J. WAUGH

Marines by Frederick J. Waugh, N. A. R. W. A., are to be on exhibition at the Boston Art Club for three weeks beginning Monday. Cards of admission may be had of members or on application at the club desk.

Upwards of 40 works are on the walls, filling the gallery hung on a single line. Most of the paintings were done along the Maine coast.

This artist paints the sea in all its moods, being particularly inclined toward themes that imply a conflict between wave and cliff, though he often takes the observer out into the open sea, and again discovers subjects of peaceful sentiment. He always composes his study into a simple unity of effect, and always achieves color that has sheer beauty in itself. He paints broadly, yet with a sure eye for accurate outline, and his color vibrates with hue laid on hue. His instinct is for warm tones and solidity of large, few, and simple masses.

He is especially happy in his frequent painting of cliffs that tone a mossy gray out of the superimposed strokes of sepia, green, blue and dull red. The rocks are darkly seamed. Water of the wave that has just broken trickles down the crannies, while a churning, steaming green mass of water gathers for a blow at the rocks.

In a bit of the open sea he models the heaving waves with subtle shadings of green and blue, the effect of transmission of light by the water ridges. Vapors curl up, filling the distance with a film of mist. There is majestic simplicity in the large work that occupies the center of the end wall. One huge rolling swell occupies nearly half the canvas, round, wet and deep in seeming offset, while smaller waves, combing white, accent the mass with little curves and swales.

There are many such variations of an exhaustless theme. For variety there is a romantic moonlight scene in which the canvas is dominated by waters of turquoise blue lighted by a stream of gold-

white reflection of the moon, carrying the eye into the mysterious distance of the night. There are blue-black rocks in the foreground. The blue tone in this work is as exquisite as that of old Chinese porcelain.

In another work a broad stretch of surf froths upon the beach, in contrast with a mass of wet sand that glows with tints of pale blue and green, lavender, buff and pink. One canvas is concentrated drama with the opposition of a bronze brown rock to a small hill of water in tones of snow and apple green. Then there is a brooding twilight scene, with a sullen thread of white water lining the dark promontory, and the red sun shooting flaming streaks through the dull sky and across a trough of the sea. In a wholly decorative vein are the two imaginative mermaid pictures, with the upward streaming lines of kelp opposed by the gracefully modeled forms of the sea-nymphs.

ALTMAN PORTRAIT GIVEN TO MUSEUM

NEW YORK—An addition to the great Altman collection left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art has been made in the life-size portrait of Benjamin Altman, the work of Ellen Emmet Rand. The picture is the gift of M. Friedman on behalf of the executors of the Altman estate. A private view of the Altman collection will be given Nov. 17, and the following day it will be opened to the public. The portrait of Mr. Altman will occupy a prominent place in it.

HIGH SCHOOL FORMS ART CLUB

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Students of the Central high school interested in art have organized an art club with the object of bringing to the city every fortnight a lecturer on some art subject. Sketching trips are also on the program. The club starts with 25 members.

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1914

WOMAN'S CITY CLUB NEW BUILDING IS LINK TO PAST

Home of Boston Organization, Equipped With All Comforts and Conveniences, Now in Structure That Was Erected Nearly Century Ago on Beacon Street

By making the building at 40 Beacon street their club house, the members of the Women's City Club take a step that helps to link the Boston of the past with present-day activities. While providing for themselves all the conveniences, quiet and comfort that usually go with the great clubs of today, they occupy a place constructed nearly 100 years ago in the early Georgian style, a house acknowledged to be one of the finest examples of a Boston mansion still retaining the appearance and interior arrangements that characterized it in the days when Beacon street was called "the" street of the city.

Lighted up from top to bottom, as it has been the last few evenings, with people passing in and out of the colonial doorway, it has seemed to bring back something of the atmosphere of those olden days, as well as to point significantly to a future already at hand when it is to become the common meeting ground of club women, homemakers, self-supporting women and women of leisure.

Since the opening of the house on Wednesday evening a notable addition has been made to the interior decorations in the form of an unusually large painting that has been loaned to the club by one of the residents of Beacon hill. Any art museum might be glad to have such a masterpiece hanging upon its walls, for the painting is a copy of one of the great works in a Florentine gallery. It is called "The Hospitality of St. Julian," and the original is believed to have been painted by Christopher Allori. The copy was made by Costa & Conti for former Governor Bullock of Massachusetts, from whose family it ultimately passed into the hands of the present owner.

This painting is remarkable for its coloring and the beauty of the faces of the three principal figures. St. Julian is represented as receiving a lad who is being helped ashore by a boatman, a heroic figure which, taken just by itself, would make, as some art critics have said, a wonderful panel picture. The painting is framed in a handsome gold frame representing one of the finest examples of Florentine hand carving to be found in the United States. It has been hung over the fireplace in the front dining room, where, both on account of its size and the nature of the subject, it seems a most fitting addition to the room and gives the place a dignified tone quite in keeping with its original atmosphere.

The future popularity of the club house would appear to be assured by the delighted comments of those members who already have attended the housewarming, which began Wednesday evening and closes tomorrow. Nearly every one who has come has taken time to go over the entire building and, though some have lost themselves occasionally in making the rounds—for like many old-fashioned houses, this has rooms in every direction and unexpected turns and nooks that make the house doubly fascinating—nevertheless every one has reached the bottom of the spiral staircase in time and stopped to tell those in charge of their pleasure in being part owners in the privileges of so attractive a club home.

WISCONSIN UNPAID BOARD HELPS STATE ADMINISTRATION

MADISON, Wis.—Pursuing its studies with the object of assisting the state administration to render an intelligible account of its stewardship, the state board of public affairs now has under review the University of Wisconsin, the normal schools, the high schools and the county training schools. As soon as its investigations are completed recommendations for improvements will be made.

After the state administrative commission the board is the greatest contributor to efficient administration. It is unpaid and has wide powers of investigation. Every public body is required to give the board free access to its accounts and necessary facts or information.

The purpose is to devise uniform systems of accounts and uniform accounting procedures adequate to record in detail all transactions affecting the acquisition, custodianship and disposition of values, including cash receipts and disbursements.

A secretary and paid experts may be engaged by the board, which consists of the Governor, secretary of state, president pro tem of the Senate, speaker of the Assembly, chairman of the finance committee of the Senate, and three other persons, none of whom shall be a member of the faculty of the University of Wisconsin; they are appointed by the Governor and approved by the Senate.

The board is an efficiency bureau. Its annual appropriation of \$40,000 is insignificant in comparison with its scope and its opportunities. It has recognized from the start the need for a real state budget and has published a study of the experience of the states and of foreign countries with budgets. It would place definite responsibility for a budget upon

as their light shines down upon the high garden walls and accentuates the shadows cast by the mighty elm in the background.

Judging by the comments heard in the dining room during the dinner hour one would say that many of the members intend to come as often as their purses will allow. "Isn't everything good?" they have said one to the other. "I must bring my husband here at the first opportunity." This last remark furnishes evidence of one point in which the Women's City Club has gone further than the Men's City Club, for the rules of the former permit gentlemen to be entertained as guests at meals. To be sure, gentlemen will not come into the latticed dining room, for that is for members alone, but another room, called the guests' dining room, will be open to them, and here they may come when accompanied by some member.

Meals are served in the dining-rooms table d'hôte or à la carte, and quick lunches are served in a special lunch room on the first floor, which may be reached by an outside entrance from Beacon street. It is likely that this same door, to be called 40A, will also be used by guests, the main door thus being reserved more especially for club members.

During this week of housewarming the house has been a place of color and fragrance. American beauty roses have smiled at the members as they entered the door, and smiled at them again from one corner of the lounging room. Chrysanthemums have nodded to them from over the fireplaces and in the halls, blending their tints with the general color scheme and giving the one artistic touch necessary to completeness.

Besides the painting already mentioned other notable loans have been made to the club, as well as several most valuable gifts. For instance, in the lounging room are several watercolors that give a touch of brightness to the walls. These are a loan, and in marked contrast to the heavy hand carved cabinet of old English oak which also has been loaned and fills in the wall space at the end of the room. Another loan which this room is to have consists of a piano. One piano already has been loaned and has been placed in the front dining room. Two rare old vases complete the list of loans up to date.

The gifts to the house now include a hall clock, dressing table, a pair of andirons and fire set 200 years old, and a handsome silver service.

It is just about a year and a half since three women began talking about organizing a women's city club. The rapidity with which the three became 30, the 30 became 300, and the 300 grew to 3000 will go down in Boston history as one of the remarkable events of the times. Now there are over 3000 members and there is no predicting how many there will be at the end of another year, now that the opening of the club house makes membership in the club more desirable than ever. But no matter what the membership may be, the club itself is always to remain "essentially and preeminently democratic." Only so can it fulfil its aim of being "primarily a social clearing-house whose purpose is to coordinate and strengthen the already existing interests of each member, and to unite all the members by mutual sympathy and understanding in open discussion and consideration of all movements for the public good."

As far back as any one can remember there have been violin repairers in Boston. These workmen have had to have wood with which to make repairs, and more than that, they have had to have well-seasoned wood in order to give satisfaction. And so for years they have made it a custom to be on the lookout when old buildings were torn down, to secure for their business such wood as appeared to possess the requisite qualities.

Thus it is that buildings which no longer exist as landmarks still play their part in the affairs of men in another guise, and the descendants of the Puritans are entertained perhaps at Symphony hall with music which, so to speak, once slept in the walls of their ancestors' homes. For it is a fact that members of this orchestra have ever been patrons of the music repair shops where, naturally enough, they have received the very best service the place could give; and part of that service has been the mending of their instruments with the most excellent wood the worker had in stock.

Not all of the wood used in the repairing of violins, cellos and bass violins comes out of old buildings. The spruce so procured is used for tops. The maple needed for the backs is obtained largely from old furniture. Antique desks, tables, bureaus and chiffoniers which once adorned the homes of the prosperous, then were relegated to the attic, have fallen into the hands of the violin repairer because they have reached the stage where they were past all hope of renewal as desirable pieces of furniture. These broken and dilapidated treasures of the past have reappeared in new shapes under the skilled hand of the workman and gone forth on a new mission in the service of mankind.

Some people fancy that all the men engaged in the work of repairing musical instruments are Germans, or at least Europeans. This is by no means true. In Boston some of the best of them are



House on Beacon street that has just been occupied by the Boston Woman's City Club

REPAIRING OF INSTRUMENTS VIEWED AS A FINE ART

What Bostonian of 150 years ago imagined that the church, the tavern and the very house in which he dwelt would some day be affording sweet music in all parts of the land! Yet that is exactly what has taken place, and this is how it has come about.

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Yankees. One of them speaks of himself proudly as a "down easter," and tells you that he first showed his aptitude for his present business by making a violin when he was a boy of 14. "I don't remember what kind of music came out of it," he confesses, "but at any rate it looked like a violin."

Suppose, if you have never been in a repair shop of this kind, that you pay a visit some day. There are several to choose from, but suppose you decide on one near Court square, where the work is done by a Yankee who has been in that one place for 40 years, and whose father, uncles and grandfathers were in the musical instrument repair business before him.

You climb two flights of stairs and enter a room whose appearance is that of an old curiosity shop. Violins, old-fashioned music boxes and a cello occupy conspicuous places, while boxes and an endless variety of curious looking tools are ranged along the windows and on shelves, high and low. Over in one corner stands a mahogany foot lathe which looks as if it might easily be 100 years old. A show-case, a large, substantial desk, bureaus and tables belonging to another period, together with a stove and chairs, complete the room's equipment. On the walls are many kinds of posters and pictures. You wonder why so many marine views should hang beside photographs of well-known players, and after you have chatted with your genial host for half an hour he tells you all about it.

But he begins by pointing to a diploma in a gilt frame which hangs over his desk. "That belonged to my grandfather," he explains with pardonable pride; "he received it for a violin which he made and exhibited at the Mechanics fair in Boston in 1865. There are lots of other things in this shop that are longed to him; this wooden form, for instance"—and he walks across the room to get it—"is just as good today as it ever was. You see what it is for, to place a violin upon when you are repairing it. A violin would slip all around on a perfectly flat surface, but on this it stays in position."

"My grandfather loved his work; he made violins and he repaired them, and did work on all kinds of musical instru-

ments. Then when my father grew up he followed the same trade. One of his specialties was 'fute making.' Sixty years ago he was making a lot of them, but after that the Boehm system flute came in and people wanted that kind instead."

"And then, I suppose when you grew up, you went right into this business, too?"

"No, I didn't. I was too fond of adventure to settle down to anything so confining, and so, like many another boy of my time, I went to sea. I could sit all day and tell you about my experiences, for I sailed almost from one end of the world to the other; then when the civil war broke out I joined the navy, and that brought a new chapter of experiences. But after it was over I had enough of the sea for a time, and 40 years ago I took up my father's business in this room, and here I have been ever since."

"I have seen plenty of changes in this kind of business, I can assure you. Those old music boxes on that table just give you a hint of the days when this room was crowded with music boxes of all kinds and sizes. People used to send them in for repairs, especially right before the holiday season, and it used to keep me busy day and night getting them in order. Those were busy days. I scarcely took time to eat and sleep, for of course I had many instruments besides music boxes to keep me occupied."

"Violins and clarinets and flutes and bass violins kept coming in, and sometimes they came from all parts of the United States. In this box here," he continues, pulling out a large pasteboard box from its hiding place, "I have letters with postmarks from California, Colorado, North Carolina, Georgia and Texas. Some of them are from people who used to be my patrons when their home was in New England, and others are from friends of theirs to whom they recommended me."

"I suppose you have done work for many different kinds of people, haven't you?" may be your next question.

"Yes, indeed, I have had all sorts, from solo players in the Symphony orchestra to street musicians. A good many of my patrons have been wealthy amateurs. Elegantly dressed women used to come in here to have their banjos

repaired. It seems strange to think of it now, but there was a time, you know, when people were quite carried away with banjo playing. It was a great fad in society circles, but of course it didn't last, for there was nothing to do it but 'twang, twang, twang,' and that gets monotonous enough after a while."

"Those pictures in front of you are pictures of some of the ships on which I once sailed. And that large picture there, called the Mendelssohn Quintette Club, was given to me by Alexander Heindl, that man standing there with the bass viol. I changed his instrument from a three-stringed to a four-stringed viol and he was so pleased that he had his picture taken right away with the club and gave me a copy."

"That small photograph which you see below it is of Joseph Rametti, who played the flute for 35 years in the old Boston museum orchestra. My father played first violin in that same orchestra, and I recall how at some of the rehearsals he used to allow me to sit on a stool beside him when I was a very small boy and stay right through the performance."

"I could tell you by the hour about some of those old times, but perhaps you would rather see some of the curiosities I keep in stock," and with that your host takes you over to examine the music boxes more closely and explains how they work. Then he shows you boxes with bits of ivory and wood that have accumulated from long years at the business, and he explains the use of certain tools, some of which are of his own invention.

Forty years ago there were perhaps half a dozen shops in Boston where musical instruments could be repaired. Today practically every music establishment has such a department, and these departments, together with the small repair shops, bring the number of places up to more than twenty.

CITY BUILDS COTTAGE SCHOOL

PORTLAND, Ore.—The cornerstone of Portland's first cottage type of schoolhouse has been laid. The building will be known as the Fulton Park school, supplanting the temporary cottages which now house the children of the district, says the Oregonian.

RIGHT ATTITUDE DISRAELI CLUB'S AIM IN DEBATE

Members Now See Necessity of Elegance in Language and Use of Correct Gestures—Special Attention to Good Appearance

"This year we are going to pay special attention to our looks." This remark was not made by a schoolgirl, but by an earnest young man who holds a responsible position in the Disraeli Club. He was talking to a Monitor representative about the plans of the club for the coming year, and when his listener looked somewhat puzzled at the statement, he hastened to explain.

"You see it's like this. The members of our club when they get up to speak or debate, why, they can think all right, but I can't say that they look all right. They are fine at making points and very quick in rebuttal, but they don't express themselves always with elegance, and they don't stand in just the best way and make the right kind of gestures. When I say 'they,' I mean myself too, for I know I need plenty of improvement in these directions. We want to learn how to look well when we speak. We have learned that this is really important if we are going to be successful in oratory and debate. We must not speak in such a way nor stand in such a way that the audience will be thinking about us instead of about what we are saying."

Now the way we hope to improve ourselves is by giving special attention to our weaknesses. Every Sunday at our regular meeting we shall have two members either read or recite something and we shall watch him carefully and criticize him from the standpoint of the elocution teacher. In that way we hope to make considerable progress by the end of the year."

The Disraeli Club is just five years old. It met originally at the Civic Service House in the North End, but as most of the members live in the West End it was finally decided to change the meeting place to the Elizabeth Peabody House on Charles street, and here the members may be found every Sunday afternoon from 3 to 7 o'clock in the evening. A lively business meeting is always part of the proceedings, and there is in addition a program in which various members have an opportunity to express their views on literary topics or subjects of current interest. On Sunday, Nov. 8, for example, three of the young men are to speak respectively on the following subjects: "Life and Philosophy of Hume"; "Life and Philosophy of Spinoza"; "Effect of Modern Literature on the Morals of the People."

A debate on the question whether the Governor in power will be reelected in Massachusetts is always a feature of the annual meeting in October. This year the affirmative was defended by Benjamin Simmons, Maurice Pitchel and Joseph J. Resnick; the negative by Bernard I. Levine, Thomas Small and Jacob Garber. The affirmative was awarded the victory by the three judges, who in this instance were former members. The presiding officer was Abram Resnick. Violin selections were played by Maurice Davis.

This year the club hopes to form a debating league among several junior clubs in the city. "Our aim," says one of the members, "is to give debating a boost in Boston. We believe we were pioneers in this line, and we want to do all we can to extend debating throughout the city. What we would like to do would be to form a league which would comprise two clubs in the North End, the West End, South End, and suburban district. We may not be able to accomplish this at once, but at least we can lay the cornerstone and then complete the work another year. We hope also to be admitted into the Greater Boston Debating League ourselves. This league has teams from the Civic Service House, Prospect Union, the Y. M. C. A. and the B. Y. M. C. U."

Once every three months the club gets out a publication called the Disraeli Echo. In the last number was printed the result of the 15 debate tournaments held last year. The team holding first place was that captained by B. Gruber. This year a new feature that is to be introduced into the Echo is an argumentative article in which the opposite sides of some question will be presented by two writers in somewhat the same style as if they were speaking in a debate.

It has been the custom of the club to give an annual dancing party but this year the custom will be abandoned. "We can't spare the time," the members declare. "Most of us are fellows who are busy day and evening both and don't want to have our work interrupted by making preparations for running a ball."

"Do you prefer to have college boys for members?" one of the young men was asked.

"No, I can't say that we do, although several in our club are college students. What we want are members who are intellectual and good companions. Whether they are attending college or not does not make any special difference. A fellow that is just going to night school may be more the kind we want than another who has enrolled at Harvard or Tufts. We do not care, either, for a large membership. What we want is quality rather than quantity."

The officers of the Disraeli Club are: President, Abram Resnick; vice-president, Thomas Small; secretary, William Scholnick; treasurer, Z. Kagan; sergeant-at-arms, Sidney Weiner; reporter, Joseph J. Resnick.

Theaters and Players, What They Offer

CYRIL MAUDE WITH "GRUMPY" AT PLYMOUTH

English Actor to Open His First Boston Engagement With Play New York Liked—Versatility a Distinguishing Characteristic

Cyril Maude, who comes to the Plymouth theater Monday evening in "Grumpy" for an eight weeks' run, is one of the leading London comedians and perhaps the most popular. This will be his first Boston engagement.

When he came to America last season he brought a repertoire of his London successes, including "Beauty and the Beast," an unctuous play from one of Jacob's sailor yarns, "The Second in Command" and several other pieces, including "Grumpy." The playgoers quickly took a liking to the last named play and Mr. Maude performed it 207 times at Wallack's theater, New York.

Mr. Maude is accounted the best Sir Peter Teazle of today in London, and while here he may give a matinee in which will figure the screen scene from "The School for Scandal" and the Jacobs comedy, showing his skill in high and low comedy in a single afternoon.

But for the most part Mr. Maude plans to act "Grumpy." This comedy was written by Horace Hodges and T. Wigney Percival, English actors who collaborated on Ethel Barrymore's play of several years ago, called "Sunday." "Grumpy" is described as a well-made detective play, in which attention is centered upon the mentality of a retired criminal lawyer who is stirred to investigate a mystery that involves the happiness of his granddaughter and the good repute of her fiancé.

The play gives Mr. Maude one of his "old men" roles for which he has long been famous to London playgoers. Mr. Maude particularly excels when a certain testiness is blended with sweetness of disposition, though in his wide experience he has portrayed the irascible, querulous, fatuous, sentimental, lovable and even disagreeable types. In "Grumpy" Mr. Maude has all these traits rolled into a single character by the ingenious playmakers, and delivered over to the comedian to humanize and enrich with clever "business" and subtle, varied inflections.

Cyril Maude has been before the public 30 years, and for nearly two decades has been in management. The last seven years he has had the Playhouse, his own London theater. In 1896 he associated himself with Frederic Harrison in the management of the Haymarket, and the partnership lasted 10 years, during which a number of important productions were made.

Mr. Maude played Captain Larolle in "Under the Red Robe," the Chevalier de Valerio in "A Marriage of Convenience," the Rev. Gavin Dismart in "The Little Minister," Lord Bapchild in "The Mannevers of Jane," and Dr. Van Baerle in "The Black Tulip."

Many other admirable performances in modern plays, produced during his joint management at the Haymarket, are to be set down to his credit. At the Haymarket, also, he took part in a series of revivals of old English comedies, which included "She Stoops to Conquer," "The Rivals," "The School for Scandal" and the Colman-Garrick play, "The Clandestine Marriage."

It was Mr. Maude's fine comedy acting in these classic comedies that won him the reputation as a worthy successor to the name of comedian sustained by such actors as Toole in England and Jefferson in America. In "Beauty and the Beast" he has achieved his finest success in the naturalistic comic vein.

Mr. Maude's acting has always been marked by his versatility of impersonation. In speaking upon this point Mr. Maude has said:

"Versatility, it seems to me, is a highly desirable quality in an actor, for it gives him scope and breadth in his art. It means a longer hold on theatergoers. My readiness to change is largely the outcome of circumstances. Things so happen that I have practically always been a London actor, and I have been

anxious to avoid becoming monotonous to my public. Playing a wide range of characters lends variety to a man's work. It is realized. What I have done in that regard is no more than has been done by Tree and others.

"My faith is strong as to the relative importance of make-up." This while he pulls on his wig and notes the fact that it is a bit too tight. "It is a large element in a good actor's equipment. For my part, I feel fortunate in never having had to be just myself. Make-up is to be decided when employed just for its own sake, but it is an excellent thing when accorded proper place. It is impersonation, in contradistinction to disguise.

"Variety of experience tends to bring out the best that is in an actor, provided it is not so harsh as to warp his sensibilities. Thus it assists him to achieve his ends. For instance, some of our best actors and actresses started in burlesque. There are Marie Tempest, Ethel Irving, and so on. Why, I used to do a deal of work there with George Edwardes."

Boston Notes

Miss Mary Young is to have the title role in Bernstein's emotional drama, "The Thief," when it is presented next week by the John Craig players at the Castle Square theater with William Carleton, Dudley Hawley and others in the cast.

The Idler Club of Radcliffe may not give the repetition of Chesterton's "Magic" scheduled for this evening at Agassiz House theater for the benefit of the Wellesley rebuilding fund. The author's agent has forbidden further performances, in view of a possible professional American production of the comedy. Unless the author responds to a cable request for the right to give the play tonight the performance will be abandoned.

"Shore Acres," a motion picture version of Herne's popular drama, will be the bill next week at the Modern theater. Miss Margaret Anglin comes to the Hollis street theater Nov. 23 in "Lady Windermere's Fan," one of Oscar Wilde's brilliant and original society comedies. On the same date "The Yellow Ticket," a melodrama by Michael Morton, will be offered at the Tremont theater.

"Omar" Coming

Richard Walton Tully's romantic melodrama, "Omar, the Tentmaker," is booked to open an engagement Nov. 30 at the Majestic theater. The play has Omar Khayyam as the central figure, a role played by Guy Bates Post. Mr. Tully is said to have carried a good deal of the flavor of ancient Persia into his play, and it has the advantage of an unusually handsome production, which was made with the assistance of Eric Pape, the Boston artist, and staged by Wilfred Buckland, long one of Belasco's stage directors.

Drama League Plans

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—On the occasion of May Robson's appearance here in "Martha-by-the-Day" a meeting of the local branch of the Drama League was held at which Miss Robson was a speaker. Martyn Johnson of Chicago, representing the National Drama League, spoke on "The Dramatic Situation of Today," outlining a plan which is now being put to issue, whereby the National Drama League, in cooperation with managers, is sending the very best dramatic productions with the original companies to various towns in the country which would not get these attractions otherwise.

JULIA ARTHUR IN A BENEFIT NETS \$4000 FOR RELIEF FUND

Boston theater was crowded Friday afternoon for the benefit planned by Miss Julia Arthur for the European Actors Relief Fund and the American Ambulance Hospital Fund, Paris. The sum of \$4000 was netted.

It was for this occasion only that Miss Arthur returned to the stage after several years of retirement to private life as Mrs. Benjamin P. Cheney, Jr. She reappeared in "Mercedes," a tragedy in two acts by Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Miss Arthur renewed memories of her first successes in the piece with her intense characterization of the Spanish peasant girl who sacrificed herself and child that some of her country's enemies might be put out of the way. Incidentally her lover perishes with her in a close net unlike that of "Romeo and Juliet." Edmund Breese, Ernest Glendinning, Mrs. Mathilde Cottle (excellent as a peasant grandmother), William Courtleigh, Forrest Robinson and others rendered good support.

Arthur Foote played the piano part of four of his compositions and his

THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Boston Opera House—Motion pictures, dancing and music.
Castle—"The Thief," drama by Bernstein, acted by Craig players; one week.
Colonist—Julian Eltinge in "The Crinoline Girl," musical comedy; one week.
Court—"Peg o' My Heart," comedy-drama by J. Hartley Manners; tenth week.
Hollis—Miss Lydia Lopokova in "The Young Idea," comedy by Ethel Watts Mumford; second week.
Majestic—"Today," drama by Broadhurst and Schomer; final week.
Plymouth—Cyril Maude, English comedian and character actor, in "Grumpy," a comedy of intrigue; first week.
Tremont—"Potash and Perlmutter," stage version of stories by Montague Glass; final week.
Wilbur—William Hodge in "The Road to Happiness," comedy drama; tenth week.
Matinees daily at Keith's, Castle Square and Modern theaters; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth; Wednesday and Saturday at the others.



(Copyright by Berlin Photographic Company, New York)
Bakst costume design for "Daphnis and Chloe"

DALLAS POSTAL DEPOSITS GROW

DALLAS, Tex.—A net gain of \$20,306 in deposits at the Dallas postal savings bank has been made during the last two months, total deposits aggregating \$179,608, Oct. 31, says the News.

Dallas is the fifty-sixth city in the United States in point of size, but July 31 this office stood thirty-sixth in point of volume of postal savings bank deposits. One month later Dallas had climbed to thirty-fifth place and Sept. 30 she was thirty-fourth. There were 684 accounts opened at the Dallas postal savings bank in August, September and October, bringing the total number up to 1727.

A setting for "Oriente" is shown. No copy or imitation of eastern art could be so essentially eastern as this, in which the artist has taken certain essentials, exaggerated them to meet the dramatic requirements and fairly strewn them upon his canvas. Herein lies Bakst's power—his marvelous artistic adaptability. He does not know how to copy. But he can assimilate, transform and produce, becoming for the moment Egyptian in "Cleopatra," Greek in "Daphnis and Chloe" and Japanese in "Le Dieu Bleu." The fundamental laws of art are the same whether their expression be Indian, Greek or Japanese, and from these fundamentals Bakst does not depart. Hence the amazing simplicity of his effects, which at times seem so complex. He has an unerring sense of design. He uses daring contrasting colors. He fixes attention where it belongs, regulating the appeal of the picture to the eye, building up its effect upon the emotions.

In "The Mystic Grove"—and what grove is not mysterious?—the three brooding figures in black are repeated in the forms of the stones. The tall trees spring upward from the flat lines of the forest floor. A white light seems about to flit from one of the tree trunks in the foreground.

Besides the stage settings and the lively costume designs there are several water color landscapes, notably a view over Corfu, where the intense sea shows above the sunny roofs of the town, the whole bounded by a lavender sky. Another drawing is called a mural decoration "In the Style of Veronese." Another is a portrait of the poet Andrej Bely.

Leon Bakst is a Russian of Petrograd, who finding the conventions of ecclesiastical and officialdom too rigid sought and found artistic freedom in Paris. Passing over the period when he painted with Albert Edelfeldt, the Finnish artist, edited an art magazine, designed interior decorations and made mural designs like the graceful "Swallows and Mimosa"

BAKST SEES A STAGE SETTING AS PICTURE AWAITING FIGURES

Paintings of Scenes by Famous Russian Designer Beautiful in Themselves—Not a Copyist but an Adapter, and True to Fundamental Laws of Art

NEW YORK—It is easy to see from the paintings of stage settings exhibited at the Berlin Photographic Company's galleries that Leon Bakst, as he himself has said, regards a stage setting as a painting into which the figures have yet to be placed.

The paintings shown, which are beautiful in themselves quite apart from their overwhelming interest as stage settings, include settings for "Daphnis

and Chloe," a composition of precipitous rocks, tall trees and flat landscape, of a green coloring both luminous and rich, the Chateau Polonais setting for "Boris Godounov," particularly impressive and somber, showing a turreted building overclimbed with plant growth, walled back from the stage, at the right of which towers a great fountain hewn from the living rock of the mountain in the shape of a bearded ancient stooping to regard the water gushing from the rock. In this setting, a single figure groping near the wall serves to give emphasis to the power of the picture.

Most gorgeous of all those shown is the setting for "Pisanelle," framed in crimson, revealing a vaulted interior decorated in half barbaric style in blue, green and white. A low arched opening leads to a sunlit garden, and this color note easily is balanced by the brilliant orange rug leading over the blue floor to the banquet table, where are shadowy figures of prelates, knights, men in armor, courtiers and serving people. Two other drawings, the one in pencil, the other colored, are for a scene in the same production and show a great ship filling the back of the stage, the front being littered with innumerable articles of cargo.

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shown in the present exhibition, the complete recognition of Bakst came with the production of "Cleopatra" at the Theatre du Chatelet in 1909.

"The settings were built upon extremely simple lines," writes Martin Birnbaum in his introduction to a catalogue of Bakst's pictures. "A vast Egyptian hall surrounded by massive columns between which you caught glimpses of the glittering sapphire Nile. The prevailing color was a brilliant orange, and the great stones, which seemed to have absorbed the sunlight, hinted at deserts of glittering powdered sand outside. It was what one might have expected from the artist who afterward told us that he conceived a stage setting primarily not as a landscape or architecture but as though it were a painting into which the figures had not yet been painted."

Other productions for which Bakst designed settings and costumes are "Salome," "Narcissus," "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune," a setting for which is shown, Verhaeren's "Helene de Sparte," D'Annunzio's "St. Sebastien," and "The Legend of Joseph," which with Richard Strauss' music, met with success. The artist at present is in Geneva.

Now there is a great deal of acting on view that is in reality only half acting. The player expresses emotion fairly well when the author's text calls upon him to speak or move, but when another player is speaking or moving in character the player supposed to be affected by the speech is more often than not stonily unresponsive.

This is partly because there is a half-truth of stage management to the effect that nothing should detract from the audience's attention on the speaking character, a half-truth that is usually carried to the mechanical extreme of impassiveness. As a matter of fact, truthfully felt response of the listening player to the speaking character will show in the subtle shades of thought reflected in the face. This response, instead of detracting from, really heightens the effect of the lines spoken by the other character.

The chief cause of the absence of response in conventional acting is lack of a whole comprehension of the meaning of expression. Watch an actor like Forbes-Robertson and see not only the response to the thoughts and words of the characters played by others, but see also how each of his speeches grows through the natural process of speech; that is, receptivity, reflection, response. Response, then, means not only expression but impression.

Responsiveness Her Rule

Sensitive response is what makes Miss Lopokova's dancing and acting so delightful, remembering always that this artist is engaged in expressing a universally winsome, daintily exotic personality.

A Monitor writer had an opportunity to verify and amplify his impressions of Monday evening during an audience with Miss Lopokova one afternoon this week at her hotel.

Response with Miss Lopokova is the very source of expression, and it is difficult for her to comprehend any other attitude toward acting. The whole theory of the Russian expressive dance is founded upon response to music, rather than formalized movements as compelled by music.

Miss Lopokova, though so young, has had the benefit of the cultural art education provided at the school of the Imperial Russian Ballet. Entering this school at 8½, Miss Lopokova's study-training continued until she was nearly 18. During these years she had actual stage experience in roles of gradually increasing importance.

Each of the departments of the school



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RESPONSIVENESS TO WORK OF COMPANIONS ON STAGE NOTED IN LOPOKOVA ACTING

Vivid emotional response, an essential quality of good acting that is all too rarely evident on the stage, is a distinguishing note in the art of Miss Lydia Lopokova. Unknown here except as an accomplished dancer of the expressive school, this young Russian girl captivated the Monday night audience at the Hollis street theater by high and fine accomplishment as an actress as well as dancer.

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Each of the departments of the school

is taught by a noted specialist. Since music can be adequately expressed only by one who knows music, the curriculum requires not only many aspects of dance instruction and practice, but also a considerable study of music theory and practice. Thus Miss Lopokova plays the piano with not a little skill and feeling.

Drawing Studied

More than this, the pupils of this school study the history of design; they have their classes in art analysis, and even are required to attain some command of drawing in the course of their study of the relation of the dance to attitudes in sculpture and to groupings and color harmonies in painting.

Besides all this aesthetic development, which has for its principal object the ripening of something worth expressing in each pupil, there are of course arduous exercises that must be kept up until every avenue of visual expression is free, until each of the fundamental postures of the dance can be assumed with poised ease.

This involves six years or more of training, even in the case of the most apt. Then the exercises must be kept up faithfully to retain the accomplishment, even as Miss Lopokova now practices each forenoon for an hour.

One result of the broad training this young artist has had shows in her unaffected attitude toward her art. These long years of all-round development have taught her values. Even though she does supremely well what she now attempts she feels that she is but on the threshold of accomplishment. Some day she hopes to play Ibsen's Nora.

"I have so much to learn," she remarked with simple, modest earnestness, and with plaintive Russian minor slides making music of her speech. In this talk she revealed a variety of vocal expression that was not strongly in evidence Monday night, when she was greatly agitated.

Pleased at Reception

"I did not mind in Syracuse, nor in Buffalo, but Boston—the real test was to come here. How good the audience was on Monday night! It was lovely; I just loved them all. I was so happy I could not sleep all night. And then the newspapers were so kind. Tuesday night the audience was just the same, and every night. I am so happy."

Shy until now, Miss Lopokova, in her grateful happiness that she had pleased playgoers here, laughed gaily, half tossed her arms as if talking with them, and at one point the fingers of her left hand did a little dance movement on their own account.

Watching her mobile face across a small table, a journalist is moved to toss away all his rubber stamps and try to store up impressions of the evanescent moods that play in her keen blue eyes, with their eloquent lids, and about her lips that are nearly always parted in youthful eagerness; then try to pass these impressions along to the reader

with their iridescence of color and baffling nuances.

But the detailed effect of her charm is elusive. You see it partly in the finely modeled head, the blond hair simply parted and softly braided into a Psyche knot and banded diagonally with a ribbon of Persian silk in soft dark hues. You are conscious of the smooth contours of her rounded cheek and slender throat, and grateful that she designed her simple blue-gray frock with its broad lace collar as a setting for her charm, not a decoration of it.

MRS. HICKS GIVES FINE RECITAL OF "AS YOU LIKE IT"

"As You Like It" was presented by Mrs. Maud Gatchell Hicks Friday evening as the fourth recital in this year's Southwick course in Huntington Chamber hall. The course will close next Friday evening with "A Midsummer Night's Dream" given by Walter Bradley Tripp.

Mrs. Hicks' clearly differentiated the characters of this, perhaps the sunniest of Shakespeare's comedies. While something of a feat in a play so thickly peopled, Mrs. Hicks went further and gave to each character a vocal individuality. Each personage had his or her own pace and color of speech.

Mrs. Hicks' performance was eloquently illustrative of the acting powers of the voice, when the voice is expressing thought and imagination of a nature cultured, witty, and lovable in its intense humanness.

Mrs. Hicks represented the nobility of Orlando in the early scenes and brought out with power the righteous revolt of the youth against his treatment. Touchstone lived in the dry humor that she gave his lines and in the sudden angularity of his gestures. LeBeau was a foppish, yet likable fellow, with a hint of French in his accents. The reader used her profile with skill for some of the less amiable characters, managing to visualize them by attitudes of the head, eyes and mouth. Celia was always a pretty, tender girl.

Rosalind was always full face, that every shade of the girl's strong, sweet nature might have visible expression. Mrs. Hicks revealed subtleties of Rosalind's blithe ultra-feminine nature that it would be quite impossible to catalogue, so great was the variety of the thinking behind it all. Rosalind's equivalent—"Did you call, sir?" in the first act, a line seldom given its full value on the stage, is a sort of test for fine work in this role. Mrs. Hicks' rendering was beyond praise. Here and all through the play she made the lines glisten with meaning and color by the slides of her warm, fluent tones.

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THEATER NEWS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Opera scenes, dancing and motion pictures.
CASTLE—"Ready Money," 8:10, 8:15.
COURT—"Peg o' My Heart," 8:15.
HOLLIS—Lydia Lopokova, 8:15.
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 8.
MODERN—"Salome," (film), 8:15.
PLYMOUTH—"Grumpy," 8:15.
TREMONT—"Potash & Perlmutter," 8:15.
WILBUR—"The Road to Happiness," 8:15.

NEW YORK
ASTOR—"The Miracle Man," 8:20.
BELASCO—"The Phantom Rival," 8:15.
CANDLER—"On Trial," 8:15.
COHAN—"It Pays to Advertise," 8:15.
COMEDY—"Marie Tempest," 8:15.
COURT—"Under Cover," 8:15.
EMPIRE—"Diplomacy," 8.
FORTY-FOURTH—"The Lilac Domino," 8.
GAIETY—"Ruth Chatterton," 8:15.
GLOBE—"Montgomery & Stone," 8.
HIPPOLYTE—"Military Spectacle," 8.
HUDSON—"How Stahl," 8:15.
LIBERTY—"He Comes Up Smiling," 8:20.
LYRIC—"The Battle Cry," 8.
KNICKBOCKER—"Girl from Utah," 8:15.
LYCEUM—"Elsie Ferguson," 8:20.
MANHATTAN—"Life," 8.
PARK—"Pygmalion," 8:10.
PLAYHOUSE—"My Lady's Dress," 8:20.
SHUBERT—"William Faversham," 8:15.
WALLACK—"The Highway of Life," 8.

CHICAGO
BLACKSTONE—"Grace George," 8:15.
CORT—"A Pair of Sixes," 8:15.
GARRICK—"Peg o' My Heart," 8:15.
GRAND—"Ladder Cover," 8:05.
OLYMPIC—"Potash & Perlmutter," 8:15.
POWERS—"The Better Way," 8:10.

TORONTO-OSHAWA HIGHWAY PROJECT ADVANCES A STAGE

TORONTO, Ont.—The advocates of a paved highway connecting Toronto and Oshawa have waited upon the government to urge immediate action, with a view to securing estimates of cost and to mapping out a scheme of municipal and government cooperation, says the Mail and Empire.

The specific request to the government was that the provincial highways engineer be instructed to go over the Kingston road and report upon the cost of constructing a 16-foot concrete roadway, with gravel shoulders four feet wide on each side, also the cost of a macadam road of standard construction, and the relative proportions of cost that should

be borne by the city of Toronto, the municipalities and the government. This request will be granted, and Engineer McLean is to take up the task without delay.

It was pointed out by the spokesmen that the main highway from Toronto eastward was not a whit better than two score years ago. It had discouraged traffic and served as a barrier between the urban centers and the farm, thus keeping up the cost of living and shutting out the farmer from a profitable market. The present time, it was argued, was a favorable one to commence construction, since the abundance of labor would bring down the labor cost of the work.

Music News and Notes Here and There

HAVANA ORCHESTRA HELPS EDUCATE THE PEOPLE TO APPRECIATION OF GOOD MUSIC

Audiences that are prepared to hear music by studying about it a number of days before concert, listen with greater interest than those that are unprepared, according to the experience of Guillermo Tomas, conductor of the Municipal orchestra of Havana. Mr. Tomas holds that the Havana way is an improvement over the usual practice, under which annotated programs are distributed as the people enter the concert hall. The Havana musical public, going to hear a new work, knowing biographical facts about the composer, understanding the place he holds in his national school and, better still, carrying in mind an analysis of the music, have something on which to ground their appreciation. And going to hear a familiar composer, with the facts about him and his work reviewed, they have a surer basis for enjoyment than if they depended on memory.

The issuing of a program book is a regular department of symphony orchestra management. In most cases the publication is considerably profitable, and does a share in paying the expenses of the concerts. In some parts of the world managers, by making the book a medium of general business advertising and by printing it inexpensively, can afford to give it away. In other parts they are compelled by the taste and habits of their communities to print the book elaborately and to ask a price for it. But whatever the locality, and whether the book is a free or a pay document, the rule of the managers is to issue it on the day of the performance.

Conductor as Manager

This is according to methods that usually command respect as being practical. The book is something for the manager to look after, and he does it so as to get the greatest return. The annotations on the program are entirely outside both the interest and the control of the large majority of conductors.

But not so in Havana. Mr. Tomas, as head of the group of musicians whom his municipality sustains, is not only orchestra conductor, but also concert manager. He declares that he has made an improvement over the way of managers in general. The plan on which he issues his program book brings so much better artistic results, he holds, that it is worth its greater cost.

Talking with a Monitor representative at his hotel on the day he closed his Boston concert engagement, Mr. Tomas explained the service to which he put the program book in his work. "I plan before my season begins," he said, "just what I shall offer at each concert, devoting myself to groups of national composers or to epochs. I make the whole series hang together with one idea, and I can do this conveniently because my season is short, consisting of six symphony concerts, given once a week in September and October. I prepare annotations on my programs and the municipality prints them for me in the form of a handsome pamphlet, which is issued 20 days before the concert. A copy of the book is offered to everybody in Havana who will call for it."

Book Ticket of Admission

Without waiting to be asked whether the relation of schoolmistress and pupil thus set up between the municipality and the public required disciplinary measures to make it effective, "The people read the book; be sure of that," Mr. Tomas went on. "They call for copies eagerly. There is only one requirement to insure their making use of it. They must bring it with them to the concert. A program book is the ticket of admission. Only those to whom the municipality issues invitations are admitted without it. The result is that the audiences of Havana are the best prepared for the music and the most interested in it of any orchestral audiences I have ever known."

Mr. Tomas explained that the symphony concerts of Havana are supported wholly by the city. The players, all but those in some of the principal positions, are taken from the Havana Municipal band, which won great attention and applause for its daily performances at the fair in Mechanics building in Boston in October. The city pays \$75,000 a year for salaries alone for the players. There are enough men in the band who know how to play violin, viola, violoncello and double bass to make a competent string section for an orchestra, all but the first desks. These are filled by artists who are engaged both to play in the orchestra and to teach in the municipal school of music, which, like the symphony concerts, is free. The routine work of the band is to give daily concerts in the famous Central park of Havana.

Piano Works Admitted

The municipal musical enterprise, as Mr. Tomas discussed it, is just closing the first decade of its history. The orchestral department of it, to which the talk was mainly confined, has been in existence for six years. Mr. Tomas noted that he admitted to his symphony program a few piano pieces now and then or some vocal solos, when they illustrated a composer better than his orchestral writing. He has now in plan a program representing all the women of the world who have won distinction in music, and for this he expects to pick out compositions of various types.

Commenting on the epoch method of selecting pieces, the Havana conductor took from the table of his room a volume containing the annotated programs for one of the early years of his or-

chestral work. The season covered the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the composers being from the German, French, Italian and Russian schools. He took from the table another volume which contained in succession programs of British, Scandinavian, Spanish, Brazilian, Cuban and United States music.

Nationalities Represented

In the repertoire of the orchestra, any one glancing over the program volume, observes such works as the "Fantastic" symphony of Berlioz (complete form); "The Preludes" of Liszt, "Siegfried" and "Parsifal" selections from Wagner, the suite "In Ancient Style" of Reger, the "Death and Transfiguration" tone poem of Strauss and the "Sorcerer's Apprentice" of Dukas.

Turning over the leaves of the books rapidly, Mr. Tomas summarized the composers by countries, mentioning first MacDowell and Gottschalk for the United States; Castro, the opera composer, for Mexico; Gomes, with his overture from the opera "Guarany," for Brazil; Fuenfies, with his "Galatea" symphony, Italian in style; Cervantes, with his Cuban dances written for piano and arranged for orchestra; Villate y Montes, with his "Marche Funebre"; Jimenez, with his "Valse Caprice," arranged for orchestra, all representing Cuba; Falla and Turina, representing Spain; D'Indy, with his "Wallenstein"; Debussy, with a scene from "Pelleas and Melisande"; Charpentier, with a selection from "Louise"; Laparra, with the prelude to "La Habanera," and Bruneau, Leroux, Hahn and Nougues in light pieces representing France.

Selections From Operas

The other musical countries were represented, too. Wherever composers have written for orchestra, even if, as in Italy, their work has not been on the strictly symphonic order, Mr. Tomas has gathered numbers for his programs. The Italian school was accounted for by Leoncavallo, "Zaza"; Puccini, "Madam Butterfly"; Sgambati, "Cavalleria"; Massenet; Franchetti, "Germania"; Spinnelli, "A Basso Porto"; Cilea, "Adrienne Lecouvreur"; Perrotti, "La Passione"; Giordano, "Siberia".

Once, for purpose of contrast, Mr. Tomas put together on a program works by composers representing Bohemia, Hungary, Switzerland, Belgium and Spain. The names were Dvorak, Kaldy, Dalmace, Gilson, Block, Pedrell, Albeniz and Granados.

FRANK GITTELSON IN VIOLIN RECITAL AT JORDAN HALL

JORDAN HALL.—Frank Gittelson, Philadelphia violinist, in his first Boston appearance, playing concerto in E minor, Pietro Nardini; chaconne, Bach; three national dances, Slav in A major, Dvorak; Spanish in D major, Sarasate; Hungarian in E major, Brahms; concerto in B minor, D'Amore.

Once in a time there comes along a man who has a talent for doing some one thing a little better than others do it. Such a man rises above his fellows and leads them naturally in that phase of art in which he is proficient. To such a one we are grateful for the fact that he could realize the importance of following his bent and giving us the results of his labor. It is the natural homage people pay a leader. It is his due. He has earned it.

So when Mr. Kreisler enriches the all too slender literature for the violin by digging up charming eighteenth century music and bringing it to our attention, or when Mr. Bauer finds good dance music to make up an interesting program, or when George Copeland searches out the interesting music of Spain and plays it for us we feel a sense of gratitude that these men have led us into new ranges of music.

On the program of Frank Gittelson yesterday in Jordan hall were three dance numbers that gave a hint as to a line that might profitably be followed by the violinist. He has a good sense of rhythm and his fingers are nimble enough to interpret well this comparatively unworked field. The dance music of many peoples is well worth playing and hearing. There is opportunity for the display of the technical proficiency that Mr. Gittelson undoubtedly has. His swaying figure would revel in the rhythms. And of most importance there would be the chance for his talent for violin playing to become better known than if he sticks to the conventional program.

On the technical side, Mr. Gittelson's facility of left-hand execution. In triads and rapid passages he evidences natural aptitude for the violin plus good teaching. With his right hand and arm he must work for a while yet before he attains proficiency. His stroke is too muscular, causing a roughness of tone. His wrist is not supple enough.

To better his playing artistically Mr. Gittelson must learn to forget himself in his playing. He does not yet see the composition as a whole before he starts to play it. He not only plays a page at a time, but a line at a time, concerned only with the correct mechanical execution of that line. Of the continuity of thought running through a composition he takes no notice yet. Of the humility of artistry he has not yet been convinced.

Mr. Gittelson owes much to his accompanist, Ellis Clark Hamman, for such smoothness as was manifest in the rendition of the program.

MME. PAVLOVA INTERESTING IN DANCE PROGRAM

Ballet "Flora's Awakening" Suited to Company as Whole, While Solo Dance of Star Is Best of Her Work Technically

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.—Mme. Anna Pavlova and her company of Russian dancers in the mythological ballet, "Flora's Awakening," in hall room dances adapted to the stage, and in interpretive solo, duet, trio, and group dances; Mr. Stier musical director. The performance was under the auspices of the Professional Women's Club.

The program was the most brilliant in point of execution of any that Mme. Pavlova has presented in Boston, and was the most interesting she has offered since she came with Mr. Mordkin as her associate in pantomime. Her own work in dancing is the best by far it has ever been. Her talent as mime was only moderately tested in the new work, "Flora's Awakening." This piece is plainly adapted to the resources of the company as a whole, and, while beautiful and effective, does not set any task beyond the artist's routine abilities.

Mme. Pavlova reached her highest point of technical excellence and of interpretive power in a solo dance in the last of the three divisions of the program, which she performed strictly in the manner of the French opera baller. Mme. Pavlova has scarcely ever before so completely relied on her art in its simplest and purest form to express herself. Generally she admits her technique of facial expression into the interpretation. This she made impossible in her great solo number by having her electrician reduce the lighting of her stage to a mere moonlight effect. Usually she relies on some kind of acrobatic cadence to emphasize the close of each section of a dance. But there was nothing of the sort in this selection.

Her poem in rhythm attained continuity and secured its contrasts by no common or obvious means. The variety in the steps was of a kind too subtle to be at the moment analyzed. But variety there was and every other effect that is demanded to make a piece of work vital and to make it that by which the reputation of the artist as one of the first interpreters of the day is proved.

Mme. Pavlova has made no concessions to the so-called classical dancing in her programs. She has made none, either, to the modern ballroom style of dancing. She seems to have borrowed from the classical manner in the little ballet with Hermes, Eros and a few other figures taken from the Greek lore characterized. She seems to have done so even more convincingly in the little trio of two piping maidens and one hand-free one which won applause in the last division of the program. But a close study of the performance of these numbers shows that the dancing of the women who affect to revive the methods of the ancient Greeks is rather satirized than imitated.

And as for the middle part of the program, which was described as illustrating the modern social dance, that was a comedy that only artists from Petrograd could devise. The time was not today that they represented in their ballroom scene. It was Russia's romantic epoch of the twenties, the men appearing all as Pushkinites, in the garb of their country's social hero, Onegin; the women so many Tatianas. The best part of the thing was that the minor artists trod out these dances just as well as the most skilled ones.

Mme. Pavlova could do nothing to exalt the steps to the realm of the ballet. With audacious Russian humor she did, however, make believe try.

CALIFORNIA URGED TO RAISE STOCK

LOS ANGELES.—One million cattle, sheep and hogs are required in Los Angeles every year to supply the people of this city and vicinity with beef, mutton and pork, says the Tribune.

"We are going to realize that it will pay us and pay us big, to raise these cattle, sheep and hogs right here in Southern California," says the manager of a big packing house.

POLICE BOYS MAY BE PUT ON TOLEDO FORCE

TOLEDO, O.—A boy's appeal to Public Safety Director A. A. Benesch to be admitted to the police force as a "new idea" policeman may result in a complete readjustment of police examination, including the working out of a two-year apprenticeship scheme. During this period police apprentices would be trained in law, social service and other subjects of value in modern police work, says the Blade.

TORONTO NEEDS NEW ACCOUNTING PLANS

TORONTO, Ont.—Controller McCarthy, in speaking before the Municipal Improvement Association, declared that a reorganization of the financial and accounting system of the city was necessary, says the Mail and Empire. He said that, despite the fact that the business of the city has increased enormously during the past few years, the accounting system and form of budgets have not materially changed.

AMERICAN MUSIC GIVEN AT CHICAGO SYMPHONY CONCERT

Special to the Monitor from its Chicago Bureau

CHICAGO.—The Chicago Symphony orchestra's first American concert took place Monday evening in Orchestra hall, Glenn Dillard Gunn conducting. These concerts, which are given "for the purpose of popularizing American music with Americans," seem to have served their end, for the hall was quite filled and even at the popular prices the expenses of the concert were fully met by the public. To this substantial evidence of approval the public added the most enthusiastic applause for the efforts of the composers and the executive artists represented on the program.

The approval of the public was elicited in most cordial measure by the performance of Pasquale Tallierico, who presented the A minor concerto No. 1 of MacDowell. Mr. Tallierico earned his place on the program in competition with 35 other American trained aspirants for that honor in the contest held here two weeks ago. The young man has excellent fingers, plenty of poetry and imagination and when his talents have been further ripened by experience in ensemble playing he will be able to take rank among the first American pianists.

The program offered as a novelty the "Serenade" for orchestra by Eric Delamarter of Chicago. This work, like the symphony of Mr. Delamarter performed last year in the regular concerts of the Chicago orchestra and the overture performed in the American concerts, discloses a most original gift which is a combined eloquent but restrained melody, harmonic impertinence and superlative technical command of the resources of the orchestra. The "Serenade" comprises four movements of which the first, "Prelude," and the third, "Song," are richly endowed with lyric beauties, and the second, "Snapshots," and fourth, "Scherzo," are captivating examples of the composer's gift of whimsical humor.

The overture to Coerne's "Zenobia" and the aria, the same work, sung by Chris Anderson, baritone, opened the program. Both are fine examples of the music of the theater. The "Angelus" from the third symphony of Hadley and the "Southern Fantasy" by Humiston completed the orchestral numbers. Mr. Anderson offered also a group of songs by Freer, Kramer and Dunham of which the Freer is a genuine bit of inspiration.

It should be added that the endeavor of Mr. Gunn and also his work as conductor was given the most liberal appreciation by the audience that filled Orchestra hall and by the press. All joined in praising Mr. Gunn's bravery in championing the cause of American music and the splendid results he

brought out in his concert. The second concert of American music which is to be given by Mr. Gunn and the Chicago Symphony orchestra, coming later in the winter, is being awaited with marked interest.

Amateur Musical Club

The annual artists' recital of the Amateur Musical Club will be given next Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in Orchestra hall. Charles W. Clark, one of the city's best known baritone, and Miss Amy Emerson Neill, a young Chicago violinist, will give the program. This annual recital is one of the chief events of the club's year. Its proceeds go to the extension fund by means of which many young musicians are enabled to continue their education.

Music at Art Institute

Sunday afternoon orchestra concerts and opera evenings are now being held at the Art Institute, a continuation of the work last year promoted by the Chicago Woman's Club. Two concerts will be given every Sunday afternoon during the season, admission to the institute being free on that day and entrance to Fullerton hall, where the concerts are held, being only 10 cents. The hours of the afternoon concerts are 3 and 4:15. The first of the opera evenings was held last Sunday. An orchestra of four pieces provides the accompaniment and four singers of merit do the parts of the opera. At the opening concert "Gounod's Faust" was chosen and for this Sunday evening "Der Kuhlriegel." For those who live at a distance supper is served in the students' lunch room from 5 to 7 p. m.

Century Opera in Chicago

The Century grand opera company will open the Chicago season in the Auditorium Nov. 23. The initial opera will be "Aida." Tuesday evening's opera will be "Madam Butterfly" and Bizet's "Carmen" will be given at the Wednesday matinee. These three operas will constitute the repertoire for the opening week. In the second week the opera company plans a spectacular revival of Rossini's masterpiece "William Tell," which has not been sung locally for many years. This will come Tuesday evening, Dec. 1. Announcement is also made of the production of Montemuzzi's dramatic opera, "The Love of three Kings," which was given at the Metropolitan opera house in New York last season. A special matinee of "Madam Butterfly" will be sung Thanksgiving afternoon. Matinees will be held Wednesday and Saturday. The sale of boxes has progressed most satisfactorily, it is said, already assuring a social success.

NOTES OF MUSIC TOPICS

In the October number of the Harvard Musical Review, Prof. Walter R. Spalding, head of the music department of the university, has an article on American composing. His recommendation to those who want to prove the United States a constructive nation in music is that they cultivate their emotional life and write not as men having the mastery of a technique but as men having feelings to express.

In the magazine is an article by Arthur Foote, appraising the work of the piano masters and calling attention to compositions that should not be neglected. Mr. Foote points out that the concert piano repertoire, while representing what is most worthy of survival from the past, could be extended advantageously. He holds that artists are too contented to rely on what everybody knows is good and too little ready to champion worthy unknown works.

Owen Wister contributes an article noting the position of listeners who are attracted to a new composer but are unable to determine whether he is to be lasting or not. He remarks on the uncertainty with which Wagner was received at first in Boston and the absolute certainty with which Raff was received. He declares that nobody can tell whether a composer like Debussy will be firm in the repertoire a generation hence, like Wagner, or dropped quite out of it, like Raff.

Miss Ethel Leginska, pianist, makes her first appearance in recital in Boston on the afternoon of Nov. 9, presenting a program of Chopin works, as follows: Twelve studies, op. 10; sonata in B flat minor, op. 35; twelve studies, op. 25.

Mr. Spalding's Program

Albert Spalding, the violinist, gives a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Nov. 12. Mr. Spalding is one of a few artists starting from the United States who have won distinction on the concert circuits of America and Europe playing the violin. One of his enterprises was to bring the violin concerto of Sir Edward Elgar to the United States for production. He played it in Boston with the Chicago Symphony orchestra as follows: Sonata in D, Corelli; adagio and fugue in G minor, Bach; concerto in D, Mozart; preludio, scherzo giocoso, Spalding; adagio, Bizet; Hungarian dance No. 7, Brahms-Joachim; "La Campanella," Paganini-Spalding.

Mr. Serato to Be Heard

The second concert of the Sunday afternoon series in the Boston theater, under the auspices of the Boston Music School Settlement, is held tomorrow afternoon, the artists being Arrigo Serato, the violinist, who makes his first appearance in Boston, and George Mitchell, tenor.

Miss Thompson, Pianist

Miss Edith Thompson, pianist, gives a recital in Steinert hall on the afternoon of Nov. 11, playing works as follows: Gavotte, Mozart-Silotti; "Les

numbers will be the Ropartz fourth symphony and the "Symphonic Sketches" of Chadwick.

Samaroff-Werrenrath Concert

Mme. Olga Samaroff, pianist, and Reinald Werrenrath, baritone, appear in concert in Symphony hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 15. Mme. Samaroff, who has not lately been heard in Boston, returns to present MacDowell's "Heroic" sonata and works by Chopin and Liszt. Mr. Werrenrath will sing songs from the regular repertoire, for the interpretation of which he has in a few years won a place among the leading recital baritones.

Fremstad-Amato Song Recital

Mme. Olive Fremstad, soprano, and Pasquale Amato, baritone, appear in Symphony hall tomorrow afternoon. Mme. Fremstad will sing two songs by Hugo Wolf, including "Elfenlied," a group of pieces by Scandinavian composers and familiar songs, including "Tenting To-night." The artists will close the program with the duet from Mozart's "Don Giovanni."

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Petits Moulins a Vent," Couperin; "Le Concon," Daquin; sonata, op. 27, No. 1, Beethoven; "A. D. 1620," An Old Love Song," "Wild Jagd," MacDowell; balade, G minor, preludes 3, 6, 7, 8, polonaise, A flat, Chopin; Impromptu, Faure; "Poissans d'Or," Debussy; "Seguidilla," Albeniz.

Miss Rennyson to Sing

Miss Gertrude Rennyson gives a song recital in Jordan hall on the evening of Nov. 12, presenting the following selections: "Aria," "La Gioconda," Ponchielli; "La Cloche," Saint-Saens; "Maman, dites-moi" and "Jeunes Fillettes," eighteenth century; "L'Ete," Chaminade; "Sapphische Ode," Brahms; "Du Bist Die Ruh," Schubert; "Gretchen am Spinnrade," Schubert; "Ein Traum," Grieg; "On the Wild Rose Tree," Augusto Rololi; "Three Shadows" and "Spirit Flower," Campbell-Tipton; "Blue Bell," MacDowell; "Dich Theure Halle" (aria from "Tannhauser"), Wagner. Miss Rennyson's accompanist will be Carl Bernthal.

Chamber Music Concerts

The Hoffmann string quartet will assist Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, pianist, in playing her quintet at the recital which she is to give in Steinert hall on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 16.

The Zoellner string quartet, heard in Boston two years ago, will return for a concert of chamber music in Steinert hall on the evening of Dec. 3.

Pianists Booked at the Halls

Miss Ruth Deyo is scheduled to give a piano recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Nov. 19.

Emiliano Renaud is to play some of his own "Little Pieces for Children" and other piano selections at Steinert hall on the afternoon of Nov. 21.

Miss Flora Shwab is to give a recital of piano works in Steinert hall on Dec. 8.

Jewish Temple Music

Twelve singers from Temple Israel, including soloists, are to assist Bernhard Steinberg, cantor of Temple Beth-El, New York, when he appears in Symphony hall the evening of Nov. 15. Henry L. Gideon, organist of Temple Israel, will assist. The works presented will be synagogue compositions with organ accompaniment and Yiddish folk songs unaccompanied.

Pension Fund Program

Wagner's preludes and overtures make up the program for the concert to be given by the Boston Symphony orchestra on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 22, in aid of the pension fund of the orchestra. This will be at 3:30 in Symphony hall. Dr. Muck will conduct. In particular the preludes and overtures will be those to "Rienzi," "The Flying Dutchman," "Tannhauser" (including Bacchanale), "Lohengrin," "The Mastersingers of

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Auxiliary to Give Concert

A concert for the benefit of the day nursery is announced in Jordan hall the evening of Dec. 7, under the auspices of the women's auxiliary of the Morgan memorial. The entertainment will be furnished by the following artists: T. de Wronski, bass; John Hermann Loud, pianist; Leon Weltman, violinist; Janie Gordon, reader.

"Julius Caesar" to Be Repeated

The film on the life of Julius Caesar and the manners of the Romans of the late days of the republic will be kept in the program of the Allied Arts Association the coming week at the Boston opera house. The visit of the Russian dancers takes three presentations of the pictures out of this week's schedule. The entertainment of next week, outside the

(Continued on page twenty-two)

AMUSEMENTS

JORDAN HALL

Thursday Evening, Nov. 12, at 8:15

GERTRUDE

RENNYSON

IN RECITAL

Dramatic Soprano Boston Opera Company

Tickets, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, Jordan Hall

SYMPHONY HALL

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 8, AT 3:30

OLIVE

FREMSTAD-AMATO

Dramatic Soprano Principal Baritone

(Met. Opera) (Met. Opera)

Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c. Nov.

JORDAN HALL

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 12, at 3

Albert Spalding

FOREMOST AMERICAN VIOLINIST

Tickets \$1.50, \$1 and 50c, Symphony Hall

JORDAN HALL

MONDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 9, AT 3

ETHEL LEGINSKA

The Brilliant Young Pianist

Tickets \$1.50, \$1 and 50c, Symphony Hall

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

TODAY AT 2:15 AND 8:15

PAVLOVA

PRICES \$3.00 TO \$1.00

Concerts for the People

BOSTON MUSIC SCHOOL SETTLEMENT

SUNDAY, NOV. 8, 3 P. M.

AT THE BOSTON THEATRE

ARRIGO SERATO

Italy's Great Violinist, and George Mitchell.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

CALIFORNIA'S BIG TREES BEAR SMALL SEED CONES

The largest, oldest and tallest trees in the world are found in California, writes Joseph S. Swaim. It has also the greatest variety of cone-bearing trees. It contains a family of many giant trees, and if it had merely the firs and pines it might stand preeminent, the Douglas fir and the sugar pines being of massive trunks and towering height. The redwoods and sequoias cause even these giants to pale before their own size and stature.

The Sequoia Gigantea have had the start of all other trees in time to grow. They come down from a former age of the world. They are remnants of forests that once flourished even in polar regions when those regions had a different temperature, and they were also prevalent in the low latitudes of Europe. They belong to the preglacial period.

These trees are giants of the upper air and do not grow below the elevation of 3000 feet. They have unique characteristics. Their rootage is superficial, and they do not penetrate the ground deeply or extend far outward. The marvel is that they can stand against the winds when their height and weight are so great. They extend on the surface of the ground in a broad base and rest upon this base with a weight of millions of pounds. Rising to a height of 300 feet or more and having a diameter of 30 feet at the base line, they stand like immense columns of a temple. None of them is found in a leaning position or supported by its fellows.

Fungus does not fasten upon them. They do not decay upon the ground. The "Fallen Giant" has been lying on the ground for 400 years and is still sound in fiber and clear in color. They are fireproof. A large number of them show the effects of fires which have swept around them or been kindled in

the folds of their base by Indians in former ages. Their immense hollow caves are blackened, but no impression has been made upon their substance, nor has their growth been impaired. They have a bark nearly two feet in thickness, which is an impenetrable protection.

The king of the standing trees is the "Grizzly Giant," which greets one on his entrance to the Mariposa grove and seems to be the guard of them all. It is estimated that this tree has been growing for at least 5000 years.

In its early stages the tree is of symmetrical and pyramidal form, with a tapering trunk and slender, crowded branches which extend from the very ground and reach out in graceful curves. As time advances the lower branches disappear, and a naked, massive trunk stands like a fluted column for at least 100 feet. There is a narrow crown of short, horizontal branches that give stately picturesqueness to the top.

There are about nine groves of these trees in the state. They do not extend themselves as their cousins, the Sequoia Sempervirens or redwoods do, by shoots springing up around them like a family of children, but by seed alone. One would expect that a tree of such marvelous size would have a large cone, larger than the white pine, whose cone is more than a foot in length, but the Sequoia Gigantea has a cone ridiculously small. A single tree will produce more than 450 cones, and each cone contains more than 200 seeds. Few, however, germinate, and one in a thousand lasts. They are not increasing rapidly.

The seeds are planted, and the trees are cultivated successfully and sent to all parts of the world. It is said that in England the tree finds a favorable climate, but it is a tree that needs not centuries but geological ages to reach its maturity.

PLEASURES OF CHILDHOOD TREASURED UP IN MEMORY

As I look back on my childhood and compare it with many others I am convinced that mine must have been unusually happy, says a writer for the Country Gentleman.

Perhaps the most enjoyable of all our family customs centered round the open fireplace. In the long winter evenings popping corn over the red hot coals, roasting chestnuts, toasting marshmallows, and roasting apples in the hot ashes were pleasures never to be forgotten. We children would find curious figures—poke bonnets, queer faces, flowers, muffs and other things—among the popped kernels of corn; or we would have fun over whose chestnut would make the biggest noise roaring or jump the farthest, or whose marshmallow would puff up biggest and not burn.

Mother used to dress us up in our best to make short New Year's day calls on our little playmates, or to go to the door with a New Year's card or a verbal New Year's wish.

Never did George Washington's birthday pass without a flag cake, or miniature cherry trees—any green things we could find, with candied cherries tied on them—stuck in the earth—chocolate ice cream—with hatchets cut from stiff paper laid beside the trees. The story of the truthfulness of the father of his country was retold. Several times we dressed up in colonial costumes of our own invention, with finery hauled from an ancient trunk in the attic.

All the Easter festivities and customs we knew too. Mother let us dye eggs and put them round the table at breakfast. We made all kinds of Easter cards with eggs, chicks and rabbits drawn on them and then colored with water colors.

We gathered wild flowers in the woods near our home and made pretty May baskets to deposit on the doorsteps of our little friends early May day morning. One May day I remember very distinctly, for mother and our teacher at school made a May day party for us. Father put up a Maypole and put on the streamers of green and white cheesecloth and our teacher taught us how to wind it as we sang a little song. We had a May queen, too, and I was one of her maids of honor. Her crown and scepter we made of daisies and she wore a new white dress.

Fourth of July to us meant a camp picnic with all the usual sports. We were allowed little or nothing to spend on fireworks. Father said money came

too hard to burn it up, and there were other ways of showing our patriotism just as effectively. We wore tiny flags and sometimes decorated our porch with flags.

Our Thanksgiving day was always spent at grandmother's. I can see her now getting down her choice china cups and saucers from the high cupboard in the corner. These were brought forth only on rare occasions. How we children longed for a peep at the line of pumpkin and mince pies—my grandmother's specialty—on the shelf in the old pantry!

I think our Christmas was nothing different from Christmas in many other homes. We did not always have a tree, but we hung up our stockings.

PUPILS GO TO MODEL STORE WITH MAKE-BELIEVE MONEY

The slum child who is sent to the delicatessen store two or three times a day to buy five cents' worth of butter, or a couple of tomatoes, or a pickled fish for supper, is getting a mercantile training and a lesson in practical values that is just the thing the average citizen needs, says the New York Tribune.

The realization that this sort of education is the only defense against the high cost of living has led several public school principals in New York city to open model stores in which their pupils, class by class, go marketing as a part of the regular school course. One of these stores is in a classroom in public school No. 1, at Henry, Catharine and Oliver streets, of which Miss Mary R. Davis is principal, and another is in public school No. 7, at Chrystie and Hester streets, of which Miss Marietta J. Tibbits is principal.

True, the money that is paid to the girl cashiers in these stores is only bits of paper with numbers printed on them; but money with the public school stamp answers its purpose in these model stores, and the transactions conducted there are businesslike. And the children not only get the training they get when they go to the real store for mother, and under better and safer conditions than the real store affords, but they have a lot of fun besides.

Not a bit of outside labor was employed in fitting up these establishments. The boys of public school No. 1 and public school No. 7 made and planned the

CAMERA GLIMPSES



Children at play on Montana homestead with a Scotch collie hitched to a wagon

This picture was taken on a Montana homestead, 25 miles west of Seeby. The two girls are sisters. The large girl's name is Bernice, and her sister's name is Burnadeen Halliday. The boy's name is Max. He is their nephew. The dog is a Scotch collie. He is a good watch dog, and is a fine dog for children. The children can ride or drive him.

The colt eating by the pile of coal is a great pet. Her name is Jewel. She is not six months old yet, and is broken to the saddle and bridle. She will follow the children all about and will shake "hands."

Picture printed sent by Grace Halliday, Seeby, Mont. Honorable mention: Gertrude E. Dowle, Chicago; Eleonore Starke, Oscawana, N. Y.; T. M. Bigger, Littleton, Col.; William Meyer, Jr., West Hoboken, N. J.; Cora Mabel Harned, Secor, Ill.; Edith A. Purser, Chicago.

In the camera department the most acceptable photograph received each week will be reproduced in the Monitor. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture it will be published. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

The girls of public school No. 7 have just finished up a model flat, which Miss Tibbits has installed in the building for the domestic training of the future wives and mothers there, so they have had plenty to do; but, nevertheless, they entered into the store project with the greatest alacrity.

Nothing can surpass the delicious flavor of candy made after this simple recipe, which was a favorite two or three generations ago, says Farm and Fireside:

OLD FASHIONED NUT CANDY GOOD

Place two cupsful of light-brown sugar and one half cupful of water over the fire and stir until the sugar is dissolved. When the mixture begins to boil, add a tablespoonful of vinegar. Cook until the syrup will spin a thread, adding two level tablespoonfuls of butter shortly before it reaches this point.

Pour the candy over a cupful of broken hickory-nut, pecan, or black walnut meats which have been spread on a buttered platter. Mark in squares when nearly cold. When cold, break apart and wrap each square in waxed paper.

DOROTHY PUZZLED

Our little Dorothy is a very reticent child and does not like to be noticed by strangers. She took a trip with her aunt and they stopped at a hotel. Before leaving home her mother had given her some lessons in table manners. "Aunt Mae," said Dorothy, "why does that man stand behind my chair all the while I am eating? Is it to see whether I have good table manners?"—Chicago Tribune.

APPLE TAFFY

To one pound of sugar add one half tablespoon of vinegar and one half cup of juice drained from stewed apples. Put the ingredients in an agate sauce pan and let boil to the "crack." Turn onto a buttered platter, and when cool enough to handle pull until white and glossy.—Household Apple Book.

JOLLY HOURS AT GRANDPA'S HOUSE ON THANKSGIVING DAY

All the family were spending Thanksgiving at Grandfather Dale's, and grandfather and grandmother were just about the happiest two people in the world, writes Edith Matthews in the Woman's Magazine.

"How attractive everything looks!" said everybody at once, stopping at the dining-room door, where two large bunches of cornstalks, with the husks turned back exposing the yellow ears, stood like twin sentinels guarding the bounty within.

Growing plants smiled from huge hollowed-out pumpkins, and autumn foliage with its bright hues contributed a note of rich color.

Grandmother had lined a pumpkin with wax paper and filled it with red-cheeked apples, pears, oranges, bananas, and grapes for the center of the table. A few sprays of smilax trailed over the fruit and fell over the sides of the pumpkin. The place cards were cunning cardboard turkeys.

After the big roast turkey had been carved and the vegetables and cranberry sauce generously dispensed, grandfather turned over his place card, and reading from the back, asked:

"What part of the turkey is an Oriental?"

Everybody thought a moment, then 12-year-old Jim answered, "The first part, T-u-r-k-y."

Each of the company in turn read the conundrums on the place cards for the others to guess the answers.

Grandmother asked, "What part of the turkey is a story?" and somebody answered, "The tail (tale)."

Sombody else asked, "What part of the turkey opens the front door?" The answer to this was, "The last part of the turkey, k-e-y."

Grandmother dispensed little red silk bags and told the whole crowd to join in a "cranberry hunt." A bell was rung for a signal and away they started.

There was great fun hunting and frolicking all over the big rambling lower part of the house for the hidden berries, and there were loud peals of laughter as the jolly searchers gathered in the spoils and stored them away in their small red silk bags.

After a half hour the bell rang, putting an end to the hunt. The crowd of merry people assembled again in the living-room where each person's berries were counted by grandfather. A prize of a turkey stuffed with candy was awarded to the one who had found the most cranberries.

There were other games and then grandfather invited everybody to go with him for an "observation walk." Nobody seemed to know just exactly what kind of a walk this was, but the plan was received with joy.

"Keep your eyes open—everybody!" reminded grandfather.

After an hour's brisk exercise the whole crowd trooped in to the bright fireside in gay, good spirits with red cheeks and sparkling eyes.

Grandmother served hot lemonade after they had removed their wraps. As

soon as they had drained their glasses, grandfather passed around sheets of paper with pencils attached.

"Now I'll see how many of you really kept your eyes open," he laughed. "Write me a list of all the objects observed during the walk."

So everybody started to work. At the end of 15 minutes the words were counted, and a prize awarded to the one whose memory proved to be the most retentive.

PROPER USE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE

The indicative form "if it is" is used by many of the best speakers and writers in place of the subjunctive "if it be." Thus: instead of saying, "If the book be in the library (not sure about it), I will get it for you," one may say, "If the book is in the library (not sure about it), I will get it for you." In other words, while the forms "if I were," "if I had been," etc., still obtain, the present tense forms "if I (he, she, or it) be," are gradually passing into disuse.

This is true of all present tense forms of the subjunctive mode. Thus: instead of "if it rain, I shall not go," we say, with propriety, "if it rains I shall not go." Instead of "if he have the book, he will lend it to you," we say, "if he has the book, he will lend it to you." But, as has been indicated, "if I was" (he, she, or it was), "if I were" (he, she, or it were) still have distinct meanings.

In connection with the present tense of the subjunctive mode, note that it may express either present or subjunctive future time; thus: the constructions "if this be in your jurisdiction," or "if this should be (were to be) in your jurisdiction, I should like to learn of your decision," are used interchangeably. Again, in other uses the present tense form "be" is not interchangeable with the future form "should be" in such constructions as the following: Thus: "If this be your decision," expresses present time; "If this should be your decision," future time.—Correct English.

TOO MUCH PICKLE

Little Bertha asked for a pickle at dinner. Although warned that it was very sour, she ate it hastily. The result was that she puckered up her mouth and exclaimed: "Goodness! That pickle made my mouth feel awful small! Can you hear my talking?"—Ohio State Journal

LITTLE PROBLEM

143—A bin is 35 feet long, 5 feet wide and 7 feet deep. What is the value of corn in the ear it will hold at 50 cents per bushel of shelled corn? Answer to Little Problem No. 142—Five minutes.

CLUB WHOSE MEMBERS ARE PLEDGED TO STUDY BIRDS

"Laws will help to save the birds, but education is better," is the slogan of the Liberty Bell Bird Club of the Farm Journal, which has 338 schools enrolled in Pennsylvania, with more than 3000 in different parts of the United States, whose pupils are pledged to study all song and insectivorous birds. It costs nothing to join this club, which in its one short year of existence has members in all parts of the world. The club badge button is sent free to every one who signs its pledge.

The "Little Sister" of the country is encouraged by teachers who have enrolled their pupils in the Liberty Bell Bird Club to watch the birds and report on their interesting habits.

Many instructors of various grades are using the artistic educational pamphlets and wall cards of the club for indoor nature study, drawing and composition work. Some of the teachers have their pupils keep bird calendars and loose-leaf notebooks; others have their manual training classes make and put up bird houses, while a number have set aside

Friday afternoon as "bird day," when interesting and instructive programs of songs, essays, recitations, debates and compositions on birds and their habits are given. On this day the walls of the schoolroom are decorated with the bird-club pennants and wall cards.

One teacher has found a short bird talk the first thing in the morning has greatly reduced the tardy marks which before had been too plentiful in her room. County superintendents in all the states have become deeply interested in the work of the Liberty Bell Bird Club, and are calling the special attention of their teachers to its educational value.

A county superintendent in Minnesota is giving colored stereopticon pictures with lectures about birds in all his schools, and has requested the teachers in his county to instruct their pupils in regard to bird habits, the economic value of these tiny feathered creatures, with facts in regard to their extermination, before he visits the school, so that when he comes the pupils will better understand his lectures.

BEST RECORD IN CANNING MADE BY A GEORGIA GIRL

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside appears an account of how Clyde Sullivan of Lowndes county, Ga., won the championship of the United States in girls' canning club work. On one tenth of an acre Miss Sullivan grew over 5000 pounds of tomatoes. Following is an extract from the record of her achievement which is furnished by Charles A. Whittle of the Georgia Agricultural College:

"The best record of the Girls' Canning Club work of the United States for the year 1913 was made by Miss Sullivan, whose net profit from a tenth acre patch was \$132.90. At this rate she would have netted \$1329 from a whole acre. She grew the tomatoes, canned them, and sold them in pursuance of the rules of the Girls' Canning Club, as laid down by the bureau of plant industry of the United States department of agriculture.

"From the tenth-acre Miss Sullivan

gathered 5354 pounds of tomatoes. These were put into 2466 cans and in the making of 80 pounds of catsup."

Miss Elizabeth Holt, state agent in charge of the canning club work in Georgia, tells in part as follows what the purpose of the plan is:

"It is our plan to develop the gardening and the cooking work year by year until finally each girl shall be able to produce all the vegetables in their proper season and according to the best methods, and to plan and prepare the dietary in an economic, wholesome, and attractive fashion throughout the entire year; to so train her in all the duties of home-making that she shall be able to perform them with consideration for sanitation and economy of time and effort; to furnish her with a list and prices of desirable household conveniences that she may know how best to use the money profit of her work year by year."

STREET VIEWS OF VALUE TO AN AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER

There is a limitless interest in making street scenes and abundant opportunity for the amateur photographer in selection. There is never a day even in the small town or big city that we may not find something of particular human interest, writes Alan Breck in Brownie's magazine. There are big spectacular happenings, parades of all sorts, but these are rarely as interesting as some small group, some incident of the day that you just happen upon.

I never like a street view straight down the middle; get a little to one side, usually. For street work you will need a rather fast shutter, for the passing traffic and moving figures will otherwise be blurred. You must choose your time of day carefully for some city streets, those lined with high buildings. Some of them are only lighted enough for good work about an hour in the day.

Never forget that you must expose for the shady side of your street. Where there is much traffic, many moving figures, you will find that your results will be better if you do not get too near, say 50 feet from the nearest figures. Many street views are much better if taken from a position above the heads of people. I get on the steps of a house or sometimes ask permission to make my picture from an office window one flight up. You can hold your camera at arm's length over your head, upside down, so you can look up into the finder. Street work is hand-camera work, no time for setting up a tripod—unless you are after buildings only. In such a case you can use a slow plate and just forget about people passing—they won't be taken unless they stop and pose.

Beautiful pictures can be made of the streets at night. You will need a tripod and time exposure—capping your lens to shut out the light of passing cars and autos. In the cities the best night views are made when the pavements are wet. Don't point your lens directly into any strong light. The time may be anywhere from five minutes to 25, depending upon the amount of light. You will get only buildings, of course, but their silhouettes against the sky are often picturesque and impressive. These night negatives should be developed very slowly—the lights will come first, the parts in shadow gradually.

There are streets that border river fronts and harbors where the ships lie and where the traffic is heavy, and waterfront pictures are full of interest. You can get the activity of the street with a background of masts or the big bulk and funnels of a steamer; a group of stevedores waiting to handle cargo, the front of some store with anchors and coils of rope on the sidewalk.

The man with a camera will note attractive views on every street. Famous streets, little, narrow, out-of-the-way streets; the big skyscrapers, the old-time buildings that may have historic interest; the people, the children of the streets; you can't keep your eyes open and not see pictures on every side.

HE KNEW THE DOG

One day I took one of my nephews out for a drive, writes a contributor to the Chicago Tribune. The little man began to tip his cap politely to the occupants of every car or carriage which we met. I said, "Raymond, you must tip your hat only to people whom you know." That set him thinking. Pretty soon we passed a carriage in which a fine black poodle dog was sitting beside the coachman, and Raymond tipped his cap with a smile, saying, "I know that poodle; it's Harry's."

PUMPKINS AFFORD FUN FOR CHILDREN ON FALL NIGHTS



"This ought to make a good lantern," says the girl to her brother

Besides the fun the pumpkin gives to boys and girls in lantern form, it lends itself to decorative effects. Very small pumpkins make cunning favors for a fall feast; or the papier-mache imitations can be used. The latter come with features cut in to resemble a face, but if the real pumpkin is used a few slashes with a sharp knife will do the work.

If you live in the country, you may

have jack lanterns on the fenceposts and placed on various stumps in the front lawn, or if you have no stumps or fence posts on boxes placed at convenient places. Remember that a really genuine, old-fashioned jack lantern must have funny features.

You can make jack lanterns out of apples and cucumbers and squashes as well as pumpkins, the smaller ones serving to light the hall of the house.

CONTESTS IN WHICH YOUNG RIVALS LEARN GEOGRAPHY

Edward J. Tobin, school superintendent of Cook county, Illinois, and his coworkers are doing all kinds of things in school and out, and one of the exceedingly interesting features of the work is the geographical contest. All the children have a long list of geographical names. They learn all they can of each place or country.

Occasionally they have contests in their own school, then in a group of schools, then in a district of about 20 schools, and finally in the county with about 100 rural schools.

In the local school they choose sides. There are many plans. For instance two selected pupils, one representing each side, may give out a word for the opposite side. The teacher is the umpire.

When a word is named the one whose turn it is says all he can about it, then

the next on the other side all he can about it. Unless the one on the other side says more new things about it than the first said, it counts for the first side, but if the one on the other side says more than the first side said, then it counts for the other side.

For instance, if the name was El Paso, and the first one should say, "a city in Texas," and the one on the other side should say, "It is one of the largest cities in the state, is the commercial center for a large area in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, is one of the most rapidly growing cities in Texas, and, being on the Rio Grande directly opposite Juarez, always plays an important part when there is trouble in Mexico," it counts for the latter side and not for the one that had the first chance with it.—Journal of Education.

RAHWAY RIVER GIVES CRANFORD ITS CHARM



On Riverside drive, in Jersey town near foot of Orange mountains

CRANFORD, N. J.—The town of Cranford, a suburb of New York city, and about a half dozen miles from the foot of the Orange mountains, has a distinct charm of its own, having excellent streets and roads and, as perhaps its

principal attraction, a winding river, the Rahway, with beautiful trees meeting overhead.

In summer there are many canoes on the river, where one can paddle for a distance of three miles. One day in summer is given over for a festive day

and a water carnival, when the lawns are decorated with lanterns and the canoes and floats are strikingly beautiful. In winter it is a pretty scene when many people, including children and grownups, dressed in bright colors, are skating up and down the river.

AFFAIRS OF THE STUDENT WORLD

Significant Words by Princeton Head to Collegians—University of Tennessee Takes Steps to Help Ambitious Workers—Yale Men Eager for Self Support

Dr. Francis L. Patton, former president of Princeton, is to be the first incumbent of the new course of university lectures on "The Nature of Christianity."

Princeton opens its 189th year with a list of somewhat more than 400 freshmen. President Hibben, returning from the atmosphere of the European conflict, has the following to say to his new students:

"This is the hour which calls for serious thought, earnest endeavor, a self-controlled will, and an ambition that is fixed with a desire to glorify the name and place of man in the history of the world.

"Though all we knew depart, The old commandments stand; In courage keep your heart In strength lift up your hand."

It is a significant word to the thoughtful men of the student world, who should realize their responsibilities in the present world crisis and be ready to assist by head and heart and hand in the great era of readjustment, certain to grow out of the present great strife in Europe.

The University of Tennessee has established a unique extension plan by which the shopmen, clerks and other ambitious young men of Chattanooga who wish to study engineering and cannot afford to attend the university at Knoxville, will be enabled to study any branch of this work offered by the university by means of correspondence lectures and work at night. The university sends instruction papers to the student who does his work at home, which work is sent to the university to be examined and corrected.

For men working in shops and factories, their place of labor will become their laboratory. The theory of their practical work will be studied at home. The work is divided into lessons representing one week's study for the employed man. The length of the course is one year, at the end of which time an examination is given, and if the candidate is successful he receives a certificate stating that the work has been accomplished satisfactorily. The plan is starting with enthusiastic students and has far-reaching promise.

According to Dr. Hadley of Yale, the chief aim of collegiate instruction is toward the preparation for public service. "I think," says Dr. Hadley, "that the objective which should be made prominent in modern collegiate training is preparation for public service. This is the chief reason for the existence of colleges as distinct from groups of technical or professional schools; and I think that when this object and purpose is made clear, it tends to give a motive to the student for his work and a guide by which to order his course intelligently."

So popular is it at Yale University for the students to support themselves while studying, wholly or in part, that the bureau having in charge student self-support have felt it necessary to demand that only students who are really obliged to put themselves through college by their own efforts, shall receive help from the university employment bureau. The contrast of this democracy in labor with certain English collegiate institutions is most striking. There are indeed few places in America where the spirit of true democracy is more practically revealed than in our colleges and universities.

At a meeting of school masters not long ago one of the teachers spoke to the topic, "The Damage We Do as Teachers." He quoted from the dialogue between Socrates and Pythagoras, in which Socrates says in substance that it is a serious thing when one goes to get instruction. You can go to the market and buy a fish, he contends, and take it home

with you. If you find it is bad, you can throw it away; but if you go to get instruction and find after you get it that it is bad, you can't get rid of it. You must keep it, since it has become a real part of you.

Apropos to the relationship between undergraduate and college professor, the dean of men at the University of Illinois, whose long personal contact with students gives him the right to speak with authority, says: "A mere profitable relationship between the American undergraduate and the college professor will not come, it seems to me, until we choose college professors in a different way or for different reasons. In most colleges the members of the faculty are collected now too largely because they are scholars, and not because they love to teach, or that they are likely to be interested in the people whom they teach. They are men interested too frequently in their subject and in publication, and not in the process of teaching or the taught."

There are some outstanding exceptions to Dean Clark's teachers, who have felt the lasting value of personal friendships with their students. One of these will ever stand out in collegiate education in America in the person of Dr. Northrup of the University of Minnesota. The following verse taken from the Minnesota Alumni Weekly tells the story:

In Prexy's face
Are many stories—some of them are glad,
Told in a smile for youthful joy and mirth;
And some of them are tender, having birth
In tears of sympathy when hearts are sad.
Power, strength and comfort, all are there,
And even a dim soft shadow, sorrow's trace.
With these the hand of Time has set love's seal
In Prexy's face.

Father Knickerbocker, as schoolmaster, opened his public schoolhouse in New York city, Sept. 15, with an enrollment of 965,000 pupils. Of these public school children, 40,000 will be on part time. In order to accommodate this ever increasing army, New York is opening this year three new public school buildings in Manhattan, three schools and three additions in the Bronx, two schools and two additions in Brooklyn, four schools and one addition in Queens, and one school and four additions in Richmond borough. There are about 200 school teachers who were unable to return to their teaching posts in New York city because of being in the war zone of Europe.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE ENROLMENT GROWING RAPIDLY

(Special to the Monitor)

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—A wonderful growth in interest in the winter courses in agriculture is shown by the enrollment of students at the Pennsylvania State College this year. Though the registration day, Dec. 2, is still nearly four weeks off more than two thirds as many applications for admission have been received as there were students last year. When the courses were first offered four years ago they were found to fill a great need in the state; nearly 100 students registered that year. The next year the enrollment increased 30 per cent; in 1912 the increase was 40 per cent and last year 80 per cent over the original enrollment. This year it bids fair to be 200 per cent or more.

This year another innovation is to be introduced, one that it is expected will be as popular as the 12 winter courses in agriculture; namely, a six weeks' course in home economics to begin Dec. 2. It will be conducted by the department of agriculture extension in conjunction with the department of home economics. Already applications for enrollment are coming in rapidly. Great preparations are in progress for the tenth annual celebration of farmers' week at the college. This event which is looked forward to by hundreds of farmers will begin Dec. 28 and continue until Jan. 2. The reason for scheduling it at this time is to avoid having it clash with the college work and to provide accommodations for the great numbers of people who could otherwise not be housed either in class rooms or in boarding houses. An even more varied, practical and extensive program than in past years is now in the hands of the printer and will probably be distributed prior to Dec. 1.

RIDLEY COLLEGE REPORTS GROWTH
TORONTO, Ont.—At the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the corporation of Ridley College the report of the president, George H. Gooderham, M.P.P., showed that the year ended in June was much the best in the history of the school, says the Mail and Empire. It was also stated that the entry of new boys in September, 1914, was the largest since the opening year. The principal reported that four scholarships had been won at the last university matriculation.

tions in Brooklyn, four schools and one addition in Queens, and one school and four additions in Richmond borough. There are about 200 school teachers who were unable to return to their teaching posts in New York city because of being in the war zone of Europe.

MILLIONS OF CALENDARS ARE MADE BY FIRMS EACH YEAR

Variety of Choice Is Wide and They Grow More and More Artistic as Well as Elaborate—Girls' Heads Most Popular

Two men were earnestly chatting on a busy corner in the downtown office district. "Have you decided which one you want?" asked the taller of the two.

"No, I haven't exactly, though I have been thinking the matter over seriously. As I remember it, they were all good looking, but I think the one of the brunette with the pink picture hat appealed to me most. And yet I don't know. That picture of the blonde with the deep blue eyes and the sweeping ostrich plume in her hat was very attractive, too. It's hard to decide. Guess I'll have to come in again and see what you have."

"Well, we shall be pleased to have you do that only don't put it off too long. You know the season is getting well along and we cannot promise to fill any order after the first of October. In fact, we rarely take any after the first of September, and this is the middle of the month."

"I shall be in tomorrow," was the prompt reply, "and you can count on me for an order of 5000, at least. As you know, this is my first try at this sort of thing, but I believe it will be worth while."

Question of Choice

"Yes, I am sure you will find it so. We usually find that one trial leads to another. It is mainly a question of choosing something so attractive that it is kept all the year round. But you know from the samples we showed you the other day that choosing something attractive from our stock is easily done. And as I told you then, if we haven't just what you want we shall be glad to have something special designed that will fill the bill precisely."

"Very well, I'll be in tomorrow." And with that the two parted, the one to return to his store, the other to his office in a large establishment which fills a

block of more than 1,000,000 calendars each year.

There seems to be some question as to when the business of making calendars for commercial purposes was started in the United States, but it is pretty generally agreed that it is within the last 30 years its importance has been established. During this period the plain halftone calendar in black and white has been largely superseded by far more elaborate affairs in colors.

More and More Artistic

Every year more artistic productions are turned out, and during the last three years the offset process in lithography and the rotogravure process have been so perfected that the pictures now shown on some calendars can hardly be distinguished from the original paintings.

In bygone days, a man, if he were skillful, could print about 300 photographs a day. The work was done by hand and therefore was slow. Today the power press used in the rotogravure process makes possible the production of from 5000 to 10,000 pictures a day in colors remarkable for their delicacy and softness. This is one reason why leading artists are now so willing that their work should appear on calendars. They know that the beauty of the original will be preserved in the reproduction and thus worthily represent, wherever the calendar may go, the ability of the person who painted the picture.

Seeking the Best

Wealthy business concerns do not hesitate to seek the best that money can buy in the way of calendars to be used for advertising purposes. It is well known that banks use anywhere from 1000 to 200,000 such calendars a year, and some of the largest insurance companies send out even more. It is an established custom with them and one that has grown rather than decreased in the last decade despite the fact that every season each patron of a bank or insurance company is likely to be flooded with calendars from other sources. The point seems to be to send out calendars so attractive that no matter how many others a family may receive, the particular one that comes from the bank or the insurance company will not be the one to go into the waste basket.

There seems to be three ways of making this possible. One way is to have the calendar consist of a series of well done historical views. Such pictures give an air of dignity to a calendar and recently have been utilized more and more by banks, which thus seek to keep before their patrons concrete representations of the city or town's importance historically. Such calendars may include a picture of the bank itself as a reminder of the best place where the patron may put his money.

Pictures Tell Story

Another way of making an appealing calendar is to use a picture that tells a story. This method is more often employed by makers of food products and merchandise than it is by banks and insurance companies, and as a rule the story is one that relates directly to the kind of business which the firm represents. Suppose, for example, it is a sewing machine firm that is sending out the calendar. A picture may be used showing a wagon driving up to the door with the machine on board and the whole family assembled to watch the unloading, everybody looking as jubilant as if news of a fortune had been received and even the small dog frisking about as if he understood that this was a day of joy for the entire family.

Besides using historical views and pictures which tell a story, many business concerns simply use a girl's head, or group of such heads. Statistics, if they

B. Altman & Co.



ESIRE to remind their patrons and friends of the advisability of beginning their Christmas shopping now. To those whose homes are situated in New York or its vicinity the recently enlarged Store—with its abundance of floor space and its incomparable facilities for the effective display of the large assortments of newly received merchandise appropriate for holiday gifts—offers every opportunity for discriminating selection and leisurely purchasing; while to those who reside at a distance the services of the Mail Order Department, with its staff of expert shoppers, are ever available. Whether shopping be done in person, by telephone or by mail, the merchandise offered is equally desirable, and the prices are equally reasonable. Recommendations for holiday gifts will be mailed if requested.

Thirty-fourth Street Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue, New York Thirty-fifth Street

could be made, would indicate probably that this form of calendar picture is the most popular of all. At any rate it is known that some calendar firms keep a staff of artists drawing heads nearly all the year round and besides that are constantly on the lookout for beautiful heads made by artists who are not on their staffs. When they find a head that suits them, they buy it for their exclusive use.

Heads Most Popular

If a business concern uses a girl's head on a calendar one year, this does not mean that the next year something entirely different will be tried. It is just as likely as not to be another head, the only difference being that it is prettier, if possible, than the one before. Experience has shown that customers never seem to lose interest in such pictures, when a different picture, even with a graphic story, might fail in its purpose.

Commercial calendars that are attractive to look at are supplemented by calendars meant primarily for office use. Sometimes these have no picture at all. The main feature is the calendar pad, which is so large that the figures can be seen easily across the room. Of course the name of the firm sending out the calendar also appears in large type, but there are no distracting ornamentations, as these would be foreign to the calendar's purpose.

Finer Each Season

Much as the business of making advertising calendars has increased in the last 15 years, it has not exceeded the increase in the purely decorative calendar business. Each season calendars are being made that excel in beauty those of the season before or which embody some new feature that makes them good sellers. This year the kewpie calendars have been put on the market and bid fair to have as large a sale as the kiewpies themselves. Pictures illustrating well known books are being shown in larger numbers in calendar displays. Sometimes these pictures are taken from the dramatization of the book. Scenes from the play of "Little Women," for instance, may be purchased in calendar form this season.

Boys and girls are coming in for their share of calendars. This year three of the most attractive calendars shown have been designed for the boys and girls themselves. One of them has page after page of little silhouettes, which are explained with entertaining verses. Another has a series of pictures that will appeal to any lively youngster fond of flying kites, playing ball, sliding down hill and skating. The third shows on the outside a most fascinating picture of a little girl's party, and on the inside are pictures showing many of the other pleasures dear to the small girl's heart.

Calendars of Good Cheer

Calendars of good cheer are turned out in greater numbers each season. These are on several kinds. There is the calendar which consists of quantities of optimistic quotations; the calendar which advises the observer to begin the New Year by smiling and to keep on smiling every day; the calendar which plays up the value of optimism by showing picturesquely and otherwise the absurdity of pessimism.

Church and Sunday school calendars are likewise on the increase. These generally embody a great many quotations from the Bible as well as from standard authors and also use anonymous quotations that are particularly appropriate. Incidentally, though this is the real purpose of the calendar, there appear reminders of certain meetings and services, or lists of certain Bible selections to be read each day in preparation for the coming Sunday.

Daily Reminders

There is also the daily reminder calendar which has nothing but the date and a blank space for jotting down all that day's engagements. This year some of

these reminder-calendars are so arranged that space is given for putting down engagements for every hour from 9 in the morning till 10 at night.

It would seem that of the variety of calendars made there is no end. The fact that calendars are a necessity partly accounts for this. Another thing to be reckoned with is the fact that every year there is a greater demand on the part of the public that useful things shall also be beautiful. And one thing that must never be forgotten is that a calendar with an artistic picture can be used year after year if it is supplied with a new pad, which costs, at the most, only a few cents; or the pad can be dispensed with at the end of the first year and the picture given a frame that will further enhance its value as a bit of art, and then hung in a conspicuous place where it may delight the eyes of all beholders for years to come.

ARMY AND NAVY

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Orders Oct. 5 as to 1st Lt. N. M. Beardslee, C. A. C., revoked.

1st Lt. J. K. Jamison, C. A. C., 146 Co., to be assigned, and to Ft. Monroe, Va., Dec. 30 to take course at artillery school.

Orders Oct. 24 as to 1st Lt. (now Capt.) J. A. Mack, C. A. C., and Capt. S. F. Dallam, Q. M. C. (now 9 Cav.), revoked.

Capt. R. M. Mitchell, C. A. C., 129 Co., to be assigned, and to staff of commanding officer, coast defenses of Narragansett.

2d Lt. E. Korjan, Philippines Scouts, Letterman Hosp., San Fran., to Manila, sailing about Dec. 5.

Changes in C. A. C.—Maj. W. R. Smith, from asst. to chief of Coast Artillery, Dec. 1, then to Ft. Monroe, Va.; Capt. S. D. Embick, 98 Co., to be assigned, Dec. 1, and as asst. to chief officer of Coast Artillery.

1st Lt. C. L. Hall, C. E., on arrival U. S., to this city and report to Chief of Engrs.

Maj. S. H. Watham, M. C., instr. of New York militia, assume duties of instr. of sanitary troops of Mass., R. I., and Conn., in addition to present duties.

Capt. J. E. Shelley, 11 Cav., 2 visits per month, beginning this month and ending May, 1915, to Boulder, Colo., to instruct militia cav. there.

Maj. S. M. Waterhouse, M. C., Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., with 5 Inf.

Capt. J. R. Harris, M. C., to Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., temp. duty until arrival of Capt. G. I. Jones, M. C., when he will return to station.

1st Lt. J. E. Baylis, M. C., from Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo., to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., with 5 Inf.

Capt. J. E. Shelley, 11 Cav., to Hastings, Col., to inspect Troop A, Colorado Nat. Guard.

Capt. L. S. Edwards, C. A. C., to temp. duty, Jackson Barracks, La.

Capt. W. S. Grant, 3 Cav., from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to regt.

Leaves: 2d Lt. H. G. Ball, 6 Inf., 2 months, on arrival of 2d Lt. L. H. Stewart, 21 Inf., at Alcatraz, Cal., and Capt. W. G. Sills, 8 Cav., 1 month.

Naval Orders

Lieut. (junior grade) J. H. Ingram, detached the Arkansas, to the Wisconsin.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Colorado, at Bremerton.

Walke, at New York yard.

New York, Arkansas, Utah and New Hampshire, at southern drill grounds.

New Jersey, Boston to Newport.

Maryland, at Bremerton.

Sacramento, Hampton roads to Portsmouth, N. H.

Hull and Lawrence, at Sausalito.

Toponah, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, at Norfolk yard.

West Virginia, Mazatlan to San Blas.

North Dakota, now at Tompkinsville, ordered to Norfolk yard.

ALASKA AWAITS HEAVY SUMMER TOURIST TRAVEL

Washington Expects More Visitors to See That Territory Next Year Than in Any Single Season Since Gold Rush

Special to the Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON—All signs point to a very heavy tourist travel to Alaska, as a part of the program of those visiting the San Francisco exposition next summer. It is believed that more visitors will see Alaska next year than have seen it in a single season since the first gold rush. They will be people from all parts of the United States and Central and South America, and it is figured that the territory will receive a large amount of advertising in consequence.

Next summer, also, the government is to begin the work of building its 1000 miles of railway from the coast to interior Alaska points, along routes which have been gone over the present year by engineers. In connection with this work of construction, the government is to make attractive offers to proposed homesteaders to locate claims along the lines of the railways. These offers, it is said, will probably result in taking into the territory in a decade 100,000 people who will develop agriculture to a high point.

The federal department of agriculture will be prepared to cooperate in the work of aiding permanent settlement. It has on hand already a great fund of information concerning the agricultural possibilities of the country, and this fund is being added to yearly.

Seattle is the only American port which maintains a regular steamship service throughout the year to Alaska. The southeast and southwest ports of the territory are open throughout the year; it is only the ports on Bering sea, including Nome and St. Michael, which are closed during the winter.

For the next four months the winter schedules will prevail, and there will be an average sailing to Alaska from Seattle every two days. Commencing early in March, the spring and summer schedule will prevail, which will mean an average sailing once in 17 hours.

PLANTING PLANNED OF MILLION MORE ACRES IN CANADA

TORONTO, Ont.—A pretentious scheme which contemplates the cultivation of a million or more acres of land that is now raw, and the seeding of it to grain with the idea of bringing the trade balance of the Dominion up to normal, says a Calgary report to the Mail and Empire, is sponsored by the Canadian Manufacturers Association. The idea is for the manufacturers, the farmers, the banking and railroad interests to shape up the plan and give it support, and ask the Dominion to finance it.

In addition to the revenue that it would produce, and the land it would reclaim and the money it would put into circulation, it would do much to safeguard the empire against any shortage of foodstuffs in war time.

SUGAR CASE PLEA CONTESTED

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Attorneys for the state say that article 190 of the acts of 1913 is constitutional despite the contention to the contrary by attorneys for the American Sugar Refining Company, in exceptions filed to the suit of Governor Hall for an injunction against the company, says the Item.

AMERICAN PRISON CONGRESS SHOWN IDEAL REFORMATORY

Plan of Buildings and Treatment of Inmates, Which it Is Claimed Would Remove Objectionable Features of Present System, Discussed at Their Annual Meeting

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia.—A plan for an ideal reformatory institution was presented at the last meeting of the American Prison Congress in St. Paul by Col. J. H. McConlogue of Mason City, chairman of the board of control, says the Gazette. The ideas presented were along the line of the progress being made in Iowa for years, but far more advanced than anything yet presented anywhere as a practicable scheme.

Colonel McConlogue declared at the outset that the state in the performance of its duty to the prisoner, must reform him by correcting his ways and habits so that at the end of the term of detention he may reenter society to do his work better than when he left it. "It is my contention," he said, "that the removing of the individual citizen from the ranks of society for violating its prescribed rules and regulations should be done with the sole idea of protecting the individual rather than protecting society." This is the purpose of the state.

"To more clearly set forth my conception of the duties of the state in this connection I shall here construct a new institution. My prison is located in a beautiful part of the country, and there are over a thousand acres of the choicest land within the borders of the state. I erect a spacious, well regulated and well organized administration building. It is so arranged that the officers, without difficulty, and without extra exertion can see and come into close contact with every department of the institution and in close contact with the inmates thereof.

The school should be a building large and spacious, where every facility is furnished for completing an education, even to the advanced courses and the professional training. My chapel is built plain, modest, but with an air of solemnity, and in which is nothing that in any way detracts from that solemnity.

Industrial buildings should be distributed around advantageously, where all of the requirements of the craftsman can be found, and where the workers in wood, in iron, in clay products and in the manufacture of machinery, woolen goods, boots and shoes, the canning of products raised on the farm—all with the aim of furnishing employment for the inmates consistent with their tastes and desires. The farm houses I would have where the men have advanced to the degree of being trusted to live together. These farm houses will accommodate from 50 to 75 men, in fact, the whole prison consists of buildings made of two-story and a basement, where the men are classified and where they live as much like home as it is possible to make it. Over each one of these homes there would be a superintendent, and under him there would be guards selected entirely by the inmates of each group, by and with the approval of the superintendent, who would do the work of looking after the inmates of each group.

In connection with the school, I would have a library, containing not only the best works of fiction, but philosophic works, together with the histories of every race, of every nation and of every institution that has played a part in the world's affairs. In the reading room would be found all religious periodicals, daily and weekly papers, where the men who have won the privilege by their

conduct while in the institution may at leisure read, study, investigate.

"There would be no massive walls surrounding my institution. No dungeons or uninviting cells would be found there. No man or woman would wear a garb that would indicate they were to be viewed as felons. No such thing as the lock-step or the continued silence would be observed. Men and women would be directed to act naturally. Discipline of the most orderly kind would be enforced."

After describing the course of admission of the typical prisoner to this model institution, Colonel McConlogue said: "He should be led to realize that his stay in the institution depends upon his own efforts while there, that nothing unreasonable will be demanded of him, that every opportunity will be given him to make good, and that he will be compensated for labor that he may perform and that his loved ones should be cared for by giving him every cent he earns above the cost which the state is put to in his care and maintenance. Wherever he may work, while in the institution, there should be constantly cast over his pathway the hope that he may one day return to his friends and be received by them with joy and gratification. All prisoners should be admitted to the institution on an equality. The prison should be thoroughly democratic and a reduction from this equality should be made only after satisfactory proof that the prisoner has violated the confidence reposed in him and the privileges granted him.

"The sentence of the law which brings the individual to the prison would be indeterminate. The prison authorities and the board appointed by the state for that purpose should determine when the prisoners should be released. Many cases arise where a prisoner might with credit to the state be paroled or discharged within a few months after his incarceration. The board of parole or pardon ought to have the power to meet every contingency that might arise so that absolute justice and fairness be meted out. Every hour the prisoner has faithfully worked should be paid for, and every dollar he earns should go to his credit and be placed by the state where it can accumulate by adding to the original amount the usual rate of interest."

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RATES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 18c; 26 or more times, per line, 20c; measure 14 lines to the inch. Net solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 15c; 3 or more times, per line, 18c; measure 12 lines to the inch.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 211-211A Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Avenue; or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Building, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street.

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that ideal home community with tennis courts, club house, parks, beautiful roads and woodland.
So rare and only 30 minutes' ride to heart of city.
Brick and Concrete Houses for Sale—
—a few to rent at \$26 to \$35.
Attractive Apartments with Sleeping Porches and Gardens, \$27 to \$35.
Bungalows built to order.
House Lots for Sale—Carefully Restricted.
Boston Dwelling House Co.
308 Hyde Park Ave. Tel. Jan. 2148
Forest Hills

IDEAL SUBURBAN HOME

CORNER of Washington and Prescott sts., Reading: six rooms and bath, all improvements, gas, just built, fine neighborhood, near stores, churches, and only 3 minutes from Boston & Maine Railroad station with 60 trains a day; electric pass door; taxes all paid to 1915; there are \$5000.00 in cash and 100 shares of stock in the company; chance to raise chickens; price \$8750, small payment down and balance as rent. Apply to J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont St., Boston.

FOR SALE—1621 Mosley St., Dorchester, 6-apartment house, 721 ft. land, rents \$1128 per year; will sell for \$8500, easy terms. Apply to J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont St., Boston.

FOR SALE—16 Putnam St., Chittenden, 7-room house, 6000 feet of land; \$2500, easy terms. Apply to J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont St., Boston.

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We have a force of over forty men ready to put on or repair any kind of roof. Prompt, reliable service and reasonable prices keep our patrons satisfied. When YOUR roof leaks telephone to
E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.
65-75 Pitts St., Boston, Mass.
Phone Haymarket 2132

NEW LUTHERAN NORMAL SCHOOL FOR SIOUX FALLS

Norwegian Synod Appropriates Sum of \$55,000 for Structure as Provision for Growth

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Upon the recommendation of the finance committee, the Norwegian Lutheran synod, which has concluded its triennial session here, decided to appropriate \$55,000 for the erection of a new building at the Lutheran normal school in this city, says the Daily Press. Of this amount \$15,000 is to be raised in this section. The rest, \$40,000, will be available when the synod has raised \$100,000 for taking up its debts and for the school.

The convention just closed was one of the greatest in the history of the synod. The next meeting, a special conference, will be held at San Francisco next year, and the prospects are that another special meeting will be held in 1916 to consider the constitution and articles of incorporation of the proposed new church body, comprising the three Norwegian Lutheran church bodies of the country.

Resolutions emphatically denouncing the liquor traffic were unanimously adopted.

FOR SALE—Two lots of land in Arlington, one on Mass. ave., 18,000 sq. ft., suitable for apartment houses, stores, or auto garage; would take automobile in part payment; the other 4212 sq. ft., on Summer st., the addition to the Mystic building, a modern building in New Bedford, 18,000 sq. ft. of land, located on car line and near railroad station. Price and terms reasonable. Apply to GEORGE BREWER, 4 Liberty St., Boston, room 55, between 12 and 1. No brokers.

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For Sale at \$15,000.00 by Owner.

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70 ACRES, 25 mowing and tillage, balance wood and pasture, 1 1/2 miles from village, 83 miles from Boston, cuts 30 tons of hay, 150 apple trees, land free from stone, extra good soil, 5 minutes' walk to large pond, water supplied by well, building in good repair, 12-story house,

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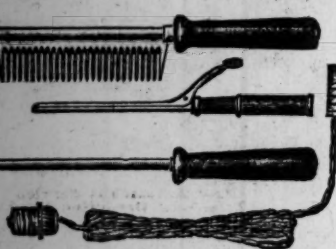
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The New York Mail Order Company
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The Parisian Electric Specialties does this for you—Electric Curling Iron, Electric Drier Comb and Electric Marcel Waver.

The Drier Comb does away with the hardship of washing the hair—dries it in 15 minutes. Leaves the hair soft, fluffy, pretty, and imparts that silky sheen so much desired.

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An attractive showing in a great variety of colors and sizes. There is a wealth of material from which to select.
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LADIES! WEAR THE UNLINED Vici Kid O'Sullivan's

Fits and feels like a Kid Glove. Soft, Durable, Handsome. New Shoes easy as old ones. No breaking in required. Price includes O'Sullivan's Heels
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Made to your measure like cut or any of our new models for \$15.00

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ON SALE—On receipt of 15 cents in

stamps will mail you postpaid a miniature

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washed to plant in pot. THORNTON &

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LARGE south front room, furnished,

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Arrange for Your Friends to Meet You "At the Sign of the Poppy"

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RELIABLE TYPEWRITERS, \$15 up to \$5

cash, balance monthly; rentals, \$1.50 up.

Office Appliance Co., 15 State St., Boston.

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AUTO TRIPS—CALIFORNIA 1915

TRIPS OF EDUCATION AND DISTINCTION

Are You Going to the World's Fair

SAN FRANCISCO, 1915?

Arrange for Your Friends to Meet You "At the Sign of the Poppy"

The Hotel Herald

A Home of Merit

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

"It's just grand," responded a young girl, who is taking the commercial course, when questioned as to how she liked the new Boston clerical school. This seemed to voice the sentiment of the entire 85 pupils, for all are enthusiastic and are at least meeting the expectations of Raymond G. Laird, the principal, and the teachers associated with him in carrying out the plan.

Already a number of the girls have been allowed to do outside work in offices as a part of their school training and have won the commendation of their employers.

The school has two departments, shorthand and business. Some of the studies, such as spelling, penmanship, rapid calculation, business English and correspondence, are taken in common. To these shorthand and typewriting are added in the one course and in the other bookkeeping, business practice, office practice, business arithmetic and commercial law. Advancement is individual. It is expected that the average pupil will complete it in eight months or a year.

"Home" Room a Feature

The "home" room of the business department, George L. Hoffacker in charge, is so unlike the usual school room that it is difficult to believe that it is really in a public school building. In the first place it is a very large room. It is fitted with large desks and chairs, but along one side is a long row of "offices" formed by iron gratings. In these the pupils become familiar with business operations. The school has formed an alliance with other schools throughout the country, each representing itself as a dealer in certain commodities. Price lists are forwarded from each to the other schools and then the girls have a lesson on how to buy. Transportation systems must be studied and all the incidents that go to make a wise purchase taken into consideration. When a decision has been reached the order is made out in proper form in the "office" and forwarded to the favored firm (school). In due time the "goods" must be got from the freight office and delivered in proper order at the home office. This involves familiarity with business forms, practices and customs, and is the basis of much of the work done in the school.

The class room is equipped with all the modern business appliances, from adding machines and attachments even to the latest small device known for expediting business, so that the pupils are expected to be well equipped for commercial work when they have finished the school course. They always have something to do, and like so to do it that they are liable to remain at work long after school closes.

Girls Joining Printing Class

Three girls have been added to the pre-vocational class in printing at the Lewis school. Previously printing had been only for boys, but there being a few vacant places in the classroom Charles C. Haines, master of the school, decided to try girls at the work. They are reported to be progressing rapidly.

Now that they have mastered many of the actual details of printing, the boys of this class are much interested in the history of printing and they have been listening to talks on the subject by Edward D. Dee, the instructor of the class. They are now able to tell you that the first printing was done by carrying the letters on wood, then inking and stamping them. They tell also that Johan Gutenberg is now generally credited by historians with having been the first printer, although in Holland the honor is bestowed upon a man named Coster. In England printing was established by William Caxton, who had a little shop near Westminster Abbey.

Waterfront Help to Study

On a height overlooking the harbor the Samuel Adams school in East Boston occupies an admirable position for connecting the work of the class room with the big world beyond. Just below it the great Cunarders steam into port and sail out for lands across the sea. The Leland liners stop just to one side of the Cunarders and the East Boston ferry carries its hundreds of passengers back and forth every few minutes of the day. If they talk of the goods sent to be sold to other countries or of things brought from other lands to the United States, as they do in the geography lessons, they have but to look from their windows to see the very boats that carry them. Even the teachers sometimes forget what an advantage this is—of the countless numbers of schoolhouses that are miles from any boat, and of the thousands of children who have never seen "big" water, but have to stretch their imaginations far to even conceive of miles and miles and miles of water with never a sight of land.

All this the Samuel Adams children have so freely they scarcely stop to think about it, but the lessons in school help them to understand what the sights about them mean and to observe more closely when the ships go in and out.

Of late there have been few ships, so the coming of one is more an event that it used to be, and the issues in Europe are seen more clearly to have a direct influence upon things at the children's own doors.

Composition and Poem

In one of the high schools of the city this year is a certain and winning Martha, working diligently and winning her way through the labyrinth of books and classes that confront the grammar graduate who enters the high school. She is still remembered with warm regard at the Rice school on Dartmouth street in the South End, from which she was graduated, and her course in the new school is followed with interest.

Writing a composition on a subject of her own selection last spring, Martha

ended it with an original poem which was considered so good that she was asked to read it at the graduation exercises, and it is still referred to with pleasure by the master, Lincoln Owen. This is what she wrote:

Let not Hatred, Pride and Jealousy,
Overrule the heart of thee,
For even one grievous or envious word
Might offend and make the heart sad;
And why envy what others may do?
The world was made for you, too,
And it means that you should do your
best.

To try and stand what'er may be the
test;
Never mind what anybody else may do,
You do your share proper and true,
Then if some one else his name on the
list may lead,
You have tried, you need not heed.

Each one has his talents great or small,
Which are God's gifts to all;
And were every one to envy what his
neighbor had done
This world would be an unhappy one;
So when a wrathful word you would
like to say
Drive it, chase it away,
But think a kind and thoughtful word
in place of it
And send it.

Lit with true earnestness from the heart
And you will find that it will do
a goodly part
Besides much happier will you be
Than if you battled with the sins of
Hatred, Pride and Jealousy.

Little Paper Grows Better

The Workmaster, published by the pre-vocational class in printing at the Lewis school, is now entering upon its third year. It is a new little paper and constantly grows better. Most of its material is furnished by boys in the different pre-vocational classes throughout the city. They report what the classes are doing and the application of the lessons learned in the class room to the individual, outside interests of the pupils, showing that the boys have acquired a practical knowledge and been taught to think and plan, as well as to do.

NEW BROCKTON Y. M. C. A. IS

LAST LINK IN CIVIC CENTER

Eight Story Building, One of Finest and Best Equipped in

America, Designed Not Only to Meet Present Needs

But Also Those of Future

BROCKTON, Mass.—Brockton claims to have the best Y. M. C. A. plant of any city of its size in the United States. This statement is made in an official circular given out at the fine new building on Main street, next door to the new Carnegie Public library. The Y. M. C. A. stands ready to prove the truth of the claim.

This city has a civic center bounded on the north by the handsome home of the Commercial Club, at the corner of North Main and Spring streets. The twin railroad stations make the eastern boundary, with the elevated tracks making a natural barrier on that side. On the west is the high school building, having a commendable record as the largest high school in proportion to the number of inhabitants of any city. Now the Y. M. C. A. has taken the remaining position, and guards the southern gateway.

These boundary marks also define the lines for merchants' row, which the Chamber of Commerce is striving to change into the Great White Way, and the business center. Within these points are confined the city hall, the public library building, no less than a dozen of the church edifices of the city proper and as many additional halls in which religious services are conducted regularly; nearly all the fraternal lodge rooms in Brockton center, the street railway loop and many other things around which revolve the wheels of progress and development.

The Y. M. C. A. says it has erected its eight-story building and furnished it with the most up-to-date equipment to provide for the thousands of young men of Brockton "a place to go and something to do when they get there."

Membership Contest Held

There were some 1700 members in the Y. M. C. A. when it had its dedicatory service for the new building just the other day. But the new building was not designed merely to meet the needs of the members who brought it into being. It was designed to supply the needs of the young men of Brockton in large multiples, whether the young men were aware they needed just those things which were being prepared for them or not. So, while the smell of varnish was still on the unwashed chairs, a band of earnest workers was organized to go out and secure additional members.

A membership contest was held this week, with 144 workers bringing together the Y. M. C. A. users to the number of 3000—12 teams of 12 members each. There have been receptions at the new building every evening, with exhibition games of basketball, billiards, checkers and chess, gymnasium practice and exercises in the swimming pool. There have been suppers, at which the progress of the contest was reported. This evening the contest will close and the clock on the front of the building is to show when the three thousandth member has been added.

The former Y. M. C. A. building, at the corner of Main and West Elm streets, is a handsome structure and for a dozen years supplied well the needs of the association. But Brockton has grown in those 12 years and the new building of today is equipped with many things which could not be had in the former

THIS Free "Help Wanted" and "Situations Wanted" department of The Christian Science Monitor aims to bring together those needing employees and those seeking work. As references are required as to the good character and satisfactory ability of each advertiser, it is hoped that those looking for employment, or for workers, will find this department useful. Any unsatisfactory experience should be reported to the Advertising Manager, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Advertisers Not Wishing to Use This Department May Have Acceptable Advertisements Published on the Classified Advertising Pages at the Rates Printed at the Head of Such Pages

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

MACHINISTS wanted—First-class men for night work on large boring mill, large planers and lathe, for brass finishing. Apply between 9 and 10:30 a. m. to Emp. Office, Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.

WANTED—A reliable man may have sleeping quarters for care of steam or a carpenter or upholsterer use large heated space under store as a shop; valuable location, center of garages. Apply at bakery, E. VAN NOORDEN, 714 Commonwealth av., Boston.

WANTED—An experienced man to run an electric elevator. Apply Thursday afternoon 3 to 6 to JOHN SEYMOUR, room 602, 248 Boylston st., Boston.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR wanted—Must be thoroughly experienced and also able to help with light office work; permanent position. Apply between 9 and 12 or write E. VAN NOORDEN, 714 Commonwealth av., Boston.

TYPIST wanted for Smith Premier (not visible); give particulars and state salary expected. N. R. CAMPBELL & CO., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—Working housekeeper for small family in Sharon; good wages to satisfactory person. H. C. JOY, 34 South st., Boston.

WANTED—A woman to do one day's work weekly in return for light, heated basement room, partly furnished, h. and c. water. R. SUTTON, 66 Gainsboro st., Suite 2, Boston.

WANTED—Some one to serve as caretaker in private home all or part of the day; room and small wages; good opportunity for young lady student. Call evenings, MRS. C. H. PEARSON, 55 Curtis st., West Somerville, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR (colored, 19), 3 years' experience. C. PERSON, 28 Carroll st., Worcester, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR—Young man desires position; 3 1/2 years' experience; excellent references. JOHN W. BAKER, 62 Central st., Auburndale, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR—Young man wishes position driving family car or light truck; good care of car and strict attention to business. JOHN W. LOCKLIN, 122 Brighton av., Allston, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR—Mechanic, married, age 32, wants position, private family; 10 years' experience; driving, repairing, overhauling, temperate, careful, honest, reliable; highest references. P. J. CULLEY, 50 Bigelow rd., West Newton, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, 21, wants position private family; experienced high grade car; mechanic; good education; good wages anywhere. FRANK REED, 527 Mass. av., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, married, reliable and competent mechanic, wishes position private car or truck; 4 years' experience; willing and obliging; best references; steady. JOHN HAGE, 29 Atlantic st., Roxbury, Mass.

COACHMAN OR CHAUFFEUR—Married man wants position private family; good references. KENNETH MORRISON, 17 Warren av., Boston.

ENGINEER, first-class license, wants position; all-round mechanic; best references. EDW. J. ROBBINS, 46 Main st., Melrose, Mass.

COLLEGE INSTRUCTOR would like any suitable employment for spare time, including several evenings a week; widely varied abilities; requires reasonable remuneration. F. M. GRACEY, 491 Broadway st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK, washing windows, etc., colored man. R. G. L. RICH, 685 Shawmut av., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEMAN, butler or general man, experienced; references. THOS. MADISON, 122 Hammond st., Roxbury, Mass.

JANITOR, middle aged, married, thoroughly experienced, competent general repairs, painting, electrical work, etc., used by many of the best. CH. BECKER, 12 Knowlton st., South Boston, Mass.

JANITOR, porter, American, married, wants work of any kind. Handy with tools. References. W. H. SHARP, 11 Quincewood st., Dorchester, Mass.

JANITOR OR ASSISTANT, with fireman's license; 5 years' experience; can do repairs of any kind in janitor's line. Address J. A. SISCO, 801 Tremont st., Roxbury, Mass.

JANITOR OR CARETAKER, temperate, reliable man wants work good on job carpentering, present employer, 24 Paul st., Winthrop, Mass.

JANITOR (no license), caretaker, watchman or general man, best position where there are no pressure boilers; will work for board and small pay; references. EDWARD P. LURY, 6 Acton st., Boston.

After the White House was burned by British troops during the war, President Madison lived in the Octagon house, which is now national headquarters of the American Institute of Architects. Several years ago a proposal was made to the society to enlarge the house to provide more adequate quarters, but at the national meeting this year the negative vote was so decisive as to indicate that the famous old house, which is a perfect model of colonial architecture, is to be preserved in its original form.

WASHINGTON SOON TO UNVEIL TABLET ON OCTAGON HOUSE

Special to the Monitor from Washington—On Dec. 2 a tablet will be unveiled at the historic Octagon house, in this city, commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent, which brought formally to an end the war of 1812. President Wilson has accepted an invitation to be present and will deliver an address.

The general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. is C. J. McLaughlin, who recently came from St. Louis to take up the work in the new building. Daniel S. Howard, a Brockton native and shoe manufacturer, is the president; George H. Wardfield, clerk, and Julian E. Morrow, treasurer. The vice-presidents are Evan W. Thomas and Charles E. Moore; and the directors, Joseph J. Cooper, Maynard A. Davis, Charles P. Holland, Charles A. Jenney, Eldon B. Keith, Preston B. Keith, Charles S. Ludden, Charles E. Moore, Charles M. Ripley and Fred C. Stalker.

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BANKS IN CLEVELAND ENTER COTTON POOL

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland banks have agreed to subscribe \$2,000,000 to the cotton loan fund, says the Plain Dealer. The local institutions thus will contribute their share to the \$135,000,000 which the federal reserve board in Washington is making up to relieve the South from the pressure of its cotton crop surplus.

TEXAS ADVERTISING MEN PLAN MEETING

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THE MONITOR FREE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

FOR "HELP WANTED" AND "SITUATIONS WANTED" ONLY

The conditions under which advertisements will be published free in this department are: SITUATIONS WANTED: The advertiser must send in the advertisement with this coupon, and one letter of reference, to be kept in our files, as to good character, and one name and address of a reliable person who will certify as to the satisfactory ability of the advertiser.

HELP WANTED: The advertiser must send in the advertisement with this coupon, together with written or other evidence of good character.

In all cases the full name and address of advertiser must be furnished for publication, or advertisement will not be considered.

Name of Advertiser..... The advertiser's satisfactory ability may be learned by writing to.....

Street..... City..... Street.....

State..... Country..... City..... State.....

The attached written reference as to good character is by.....

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Girl about 18 or 20 to help in small family. J. E. MULLEN, 286 Commonwealth av., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 864-M, Newton No.

WANTED—Young colored girl to do second work and assist with care of children; references. MRS. F. H. ANDRU, 114 Pleasant st., Arlington, Mass.; tel. 400-W.

WANTED—An up-to-date young woman, smart appearance, with some experience in soliciting; able to interview ladies in their homes; straight salary. Write GARDEN CITY LAUNDRY, Adams st., Newton, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AMERICAN, 25 (male), neat penman; writes stenography, stenographer, typist speaks little German; skilled or unskilled position; willing; neat. H. PEGGARD, 121 Kendall st., Roxbury, Mass. Tel. 802-W.

AMERICAN (30) desires clerical position; familiar with hardware, plumbing and electrical supplies; discounts; also has had electrical production and stock keeping experience. H. J. SICKLES, 54 Logan av., Medford, Mass.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRMAN and tester, testotalet, careful and trustworthy, desires situation where reliable work is insisted upon. WILLIAM E. HESLIP, 108 High st., Malden, Mass.

BUTLER, porter, houseman or general man. SOLOMON BRINCKLEY, 5 Burdett st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, Massachusetts license, desires to drive for one or six weeks in return for references; demonstration given. WILLIAM WILBERFORCE NEWTON, JR., 53 Marion st., Brookline, Mass.

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LAUNDRY WASHMAN or driver, experienced, or janitor or night watchman; some experience; traveled America woman experienced and adaptable. MISS EMILY EASTON, 98 Hemenway street, Boston.

LICENSED FIREMAN (second class) wishes work as night watchman or fireman; heating plant or small factory. JAMES H. ENGLISH, 5 Hathorne st., Salem, Mass.

PLUMBER and steamfitter desires a position, 15 years' experience. JACOB SPINDEL, 199 Woodrow av., Dorchester, Mass.

PORTER, janitor or general man, young colored man wants situation. ARTHUR JOHNSON, 135 Tremont st., Boston.

PORTER OR JANITOR situation wanted; references. HORACE HANNON, 38 Holyoke st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, 4 years' experience, desires any position; best of references. HARRY R. BAKER, 118 Hudson st., Somerville, Mass.

VIOLINIST—Experienced teacher, soloist and orchestra leader wishes position; first-class references of ability and character; go anywhere. Address FRED A. TAYLOR, 100 Essex st., Salem, Mass.

WANTED—By man and wife, position as caretakers on gentleman's estate or farm. Z. B. DOYLE, suite 3, Madison pl., Boston.

WANTED—Hotel position by reliable man of 10 years' experience both ends of house; good habits; best of references. C. KENYON, 14 Claremont park, Boston.

WANTED—A position as experienced furniture or clothing salesman; best of references. WM. PHILLIPS, 101 Norwell st., Grove Hall, Mass.

YOUNG CHAUFFEUR, married man, desires position; private family preferred; not afraid of work; will take care of car. 8 years' experience as chauffeur. WILLIAM H. TRANCE, 192 Chandler st., Worcester, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, American, would like to do automobile for room and board; operator's license. WILLIAM RICKETSON, 2144 Medford st., Somerville, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, American, 22, wishes work as kitchen man in hotel or restaurant anywhere. Address CHRISTOPHER MURKIN, 17 Weston pl., Roxbury, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, wants position, temperate, reliable, honest, willing to learn in mechanical or electrical line. HAROLD ROBINSON, 334 Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ACCOMMODATOR, whose responsible party is wanted by day or hour; to prepare lunches, dinners, attend lady or child, mother, or nurse. MARION EDMUNDS, room 11, 45 Bromfield st., Boston.

ATTENDANT, experienced, refined woman, desires position with lady; willing to travel; references. MISS L. MCCONNELL, 101 Essex st., Salem, Mass.

ATTENDANT, a woman of refinement would like day work to care for children or adult; references. MISS LIZZIE N. HENRY, 232 Washington st., Roxbury, Mass.

COMPANION - ATTENDANT, refined, adaptable, genial, good reader, desires position with refined adult; distant no objection; would travel. HELEN R. GORHAM, 56 St. Stephen st., Boston.

DANCING TEACHER desires employment teaching classes or individuals. MRS. A. FESSENDEN, 46 Otis st., Newtonville, Mass.

DAY WORK, excepting laundry, wanted by refined American woman; will prepare dinners, etc. MRS. SUSIE HILL, 122 Hammond st., Roxbury, Mass.

DAY WORK and accommodating wanted by energetic, neat appearing young colored woman; 2 and 3 years' experience; good references. FLORA BELL, 401 Brigham st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER (colored) wants work by day; will go to any place; good references. MRS. SUZANNE MARVIN, 133 Huntington av., Suite 3, Boston. Tel. B. 4876-R.

EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESS, willing position; plain sewing with dressmaker; call or address L. M. THOMPSON, 4 Conant st., Boston.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER and experienced secretary with a good general knowledge of office details, including bookkeeping, desires position. B. I. CUSHING, 50 State st., Boston.

FRENCH-SWISS NURSERY GOVERNESS wants situation with small children; speaks German; arrived recently; references. Address EMMA LUDGER, 28 Appleton st., Boston.

GOVERNESS, French-Swiss, with good references, wants situation with children over 4; can teach piano. ALICE VUILLEUMIER, 28 Appleton st., Boston.

HELP'S HALL WORK—Will assist in serving room, dish washing; a few hours a week. North street. L. M. LEWIS, 19 Norway st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, thoroughly efficient, wants position as custodian or caretaker. Address (

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

FAVORABLE TO REOPENING OF THE EXCHANGES

Various Developments of the Week Encouraging to Resumption of Stock Market Trading—No Date Yet Fixed

No one is able to make an accurate guess as to when the world's leading stock exchanges will reopen for business, but each day's developments bring the date nearer. Among the most favorable factors of the week was the excellent Bank of England statement. Another encouraging influence was the announcement of the London stock exchange committee's plan to prevent forced liquidation of its members' loans. Expiration of the English moratorium also had a favorable effect both in England and America. Easier money and a continued strengthening of the banking position in the United States should also be counted among the developments of importance in the financial world.

All of these factors brighten the outlook and point to a resumption of stock market trading. But when the exchanges will reopen is another thing. Those in control of the situation apparently are not in a hurry to make an announcement. It has been pointed out, however, that if the London and New York exchanges would agree to reopen on the same day under certain restrictions it could be done without hardship or panic. It has been proposed that if New York were to open with the understanding that no short sales would be permitted for the time being, that no stocks known as international issues be traded in, and that dealings be limited to a period of two hours a day to start with, business could be resumed and gradually broadened until the usual conditions again obtain. It has been asserted that in view of the European war there will be a great demand for money and a consequent selling of American securities held abroad, forcing down prices. It seems to be taken generally for granted that this will occur when Europeans are given an opportunity to dispose of their American stocks and bonds, but the question many are asking is why should not there be allowed certain restricted trading as outlined?

Increasing exports, particularly of cotton, have tended to inspire new hope among financiers, who have been laboring valiantly to solve the many problems that have confronted them during the last three months. These increased shipments of American products to European and other countries are relieving a situation abroad and providing greater activities for American industries.

Further conferences this week by Sir George Paish and Basil B. Blackett, representing the British treasury, and members of the federal reserve board, United States treasury officials and bankers are expected to result in tangible results soon.

Money is accumulating and yet the lending power will continue very conservative until the clearing house certificates are all cancelled and until the emergency currency has been retired.

The treasury department has now moved about \$50,000,000 gold, mostly in bars, from Denver to New York. This is understood to represent a change in the policy of the government which heretofore locked up the greater part of its gold in Denver and kept only a meager supply at New York.

The whole financial situation seems to encourage a waiting attitude to allow conditions to adjust themselves along normal lines. In the matter of loan certificates and the call money market, it has been shown in New York that the solution is dependent upon the stock exchange and would be quickly set right if the doors of the exchange were thrown open for business.

In New York dealing in collateral loans continue extremely limited in amount. The small inquiry centers chiefly on the short periods, while lenders are inclined to make their few offerings for the more extended maturities. The rate for the various kinds of accommodation is generally 6 per cent, exceeding that figure only in isolated instances where the collateral is regarded unsatisfactory both in respect to amount and grade. Borrowers are showing a decided inclination to hold off in anticipation of a lowering of rates in the near future, but so far they have not succeeded in compelling the banks to deviate from 6 per cent as the minimum charge.

The Bank of England made a very remarkable showing in its weekly statement. The increase of \$38,000,000 in gold holdings was much the largest that has been reported during the war period. The total gold holdings now stand \$209,000,000 above the low level of Aug. 7, and \$101,500,000 above the highest level ever reported before the European disturbance began. Notwithstanding the very strong cash showing, the bank increased loans during the week only \$180,000, so that its proportion of reserves to liabilities is 33.42 per cent, or nearly 4 per cent above the figure of last week. A year ago the figure was 53 per cent.

EMERGENCY CURRENCY

It is understood the Boston banks have begun to retire emergency currency and within the past few days have cancelled something less than \$1,000,000. The bulk of this sum, \$850,000, has come from one of the largest Boston banks. There is still about \$24,000,000 emergency currency outstanding in Boston.

CHICAGO BANKERS ADMIT A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER

Stock Exchange Committee Adds Nine More Issues That May Be Traded in at Lower Level

CHICAGO—Bankers of this city admit that a turn for the better financially seems to be at hand. Conditions at this center have been rather slow in responding to the influences of betterment elsewhere, but there has been a good reason for this while the banks here have had the strain of the crop movement upon them. Now it is believed the corner has been turned and by the time the new federal bank system is opened money rates will be ready to decline.

Several of the large national banks of this city report a substantial gain in deposits since the date of the bank call, Oct. 31, which indicates a further return flow of funds from the interior.

The committee on trading of the Chicago stock exchange added nine more issues of bonds to the list where the minimum sale price has been marked down four points from the July 30 closing level. The complete list of 14 issues, showing the lowest quotations at which trading can be done through the committee is as follows:

July 30	New	Minimum	Minimum
Armour & Co. 1st 4 1/2	90	85	85
Chicago City Ry. 1st 5 1/2	90	85	85
Chicago Ry. 1st 5 1/2	90	85	85
Chicago, I. & C. Co. 5 1/2	100	95	95
Chicago Telephone Co. 5 1/2	100	95	95
Commonwealth Edison Co. 5 1/2	100	95	95
Consumers' Gas Co. 5 1/2	100	95	95
Cudahy Packing Co. 5 1/2	100	95	95
Morris & Co. 4 1/2	85	80	80
Mutual Fuel Gas Co. 5 1/2	100	95	95
P. & C. Co. 5 1/2	100	95	95
Swift & Co. 5 1/2	95	90	90
Western Electric Co. 5 1/2	95	90	90

As in the cases of the first five bond issues to be lowered, the nine additional bonds are practically all selling above the new minimum for those issues.

DIVIDENDS

The May Department Stores declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on common stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 30.

The Fairmont Gas Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 20 to stock of record Nov. 14.

The International Educational Publishing Company, foreign branch of the International Text Book Company, has paid a quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred stock due Nov. 1 in two-year 6 per cent notes.

COTTON GOODS PRICES HIGHER

CHICAGO—John V. Farwell Company's weekly review of the dry goods trade says:

During the last few days cotton has advanced materially on account of liberal buying. Gray cotton goods are 3 to 8 per cent higher. It has been decided to restrict the acreage of cotton in Egypt during 1915. Many believe the low point in cotton has been passed. Unless shipments of fast color dyestuffs are received more regularly than during past two months the diminished supply of colored cotton goods may cause rise in value, regardless of cost of production. Mills of Belfast have advanced coarse linen 10 per cent during past week.

METAL EXCHANGES TO OPEN MONDAY

NEW YORK—Cable advices received this morning at the New York metal exchange state that the London metal exchange will reopen Monday, Nov. 9, from noon until 1 p. m. for private dealings in all metals at unrestricted prices. "Rings" will be barred.

Announcement was also made that on Monday next the New York metal exchange will reopen for unrestricted trading in lead, tin and spelter.

CORN CROP ESTIMATES

CHICAGO—Armour Grain Company's Nov. 1 estimate of corn crop is 2,694,000,000 bushels, or 20,000,000 over October estimate. Farm reserves are estimated at 55,000,000 bushels, against 138,000,000 last year.

WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and warmer tonight; Sunday unsettled; increasing southerly winds.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 38.12 noon 45.40
Average in Boston yesterday, 45.

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m. today)	
Albany	38.12
Buffalo	38.12
Chicago	38.12
Denver	34.12
Des Moines	44.12
Jacksonville	48.12
Kansas City	44.12
Nantucket	40.12
Washington	32.12

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:24 High water 4:32
Sun sets 4:32 1:48 a. m. 1:30 p. m.
Length of day 10:08
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 5:02 P. M.

TRADE STILL IMPROVING IN MANY PHASES

Betterment in Sentiment and Added Confidence in Fundamental Conditions Particular Features in Country's Business

There are many signs of improvement in business conditions throughout the country, one of the most noticeable being the betterment in sentiment. Not only is confidence being restored, but the money market is actually easing up, the foreign exchange and export situation is clearing, the cotton difficulty is working out satisfactorily and stocks and bonds are appreciating in value despite that the larger exchanges of the world seem to be many weeks away from opening.

"Continued improvement in sentiment, additional ease in money market matters, increased interest in stocks and bonds at higher prices, heavy grain exports, sustained demand for war materials at remunerative prices, high prices for cereals and live stock, somewhat better collections, excellent winter wheat conditions and undeniable betterment in the southern cotton situation, due to a rise in exports, furnish a budget of favorable news this week.

"On the other hand there is considerable idleness, which reduces the purchasing power in many sections, and warm weather adversely affects retail trade, while likewise restricting reorders. Industrial operations are down to very low levels, seemingly as low as they can go, and credits are being granted on a restricted scale.

"Business failures for the week ended Nov. 5 were 317, compared with 241 the corresponding week a year ago. Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada were 7,312,284 bushels, compared with 7,837,876 bushels a year ago."

CORN RECEIPTS AT TEN LEADING MARKET CENTERS

NEW YORK—Corn's commercial year ends with Oct. 31. A review of movements and prices shows that notwithstanding the small crop of 1913 the receipts at 10 leading markets did not fall more than 23,000,000 bushels below those of the preceding season. Below are figures of primary market arrivals for the entire season of 1913-14, compared with those of 1912-13:

	1913-14	1912-13
Chicago	84,838,000	131,792,000
Minneapolis	15,804,000	11,673,000
St. Louis	16,961,000	22,782,000
Toledo	4,560,000	3,986,000
Detroit	2,833,000	2,557,000
Kansas City	27,494,000	16,892,000
Peoria	14,723,000	17,923,000
Indianapolis	37,108,000	26,618,000
Grand total	14,118,000	15,974,000
Total, year	229,151,000	252,685,000

Last year's crop was 2,447,000,000 bushels. Corn prices at Chicago, which receives from a third to a half of the primary marketings, ranged during the past year from a low of 53¢ to a high of 77¢ cents for December delivery. Approximately 12,000,000 bushels were imported from Argentina, that being the feature of the year's trading. Its effects on prices were considerably within the limits of seaboard competition.

WILL PASS UPON TWO BIG ISSUES

WASHINGTON—Definition of what shall be recognized as "commercial paper" and question whether state banks admitted to federal reserve system shall be permitted to continue to make loans on real estate are the two great issues about to be determined by federal reserve board. State banks and trust companies, some of them of important size, are entering the federal reserve system, but are unwilling to curtail their operations in real estate. The law is found to be silent upon the point whether state banks shall be required to discontinue their real estate departments. Country national banks are permitted by law to make a limited amount of loans upon farm lands, but it is understood here that the federal reserve board has discretion whether state institutions may continue to loan on real estate as before.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK	
Sept.	Income
Oper rev.	\$286,451
Net revenue	\$24,307
Net deficit	\$3,867
For 3 months—	
Oper rev.	\$783,642
Net revenue	\$181,002
Net deficit	\$1,038
WABASH-PITTSBURGH TERMINAL CO. (Including West Side Belt line)	
Sept.	Income
Oper rev.	\$145,685
Surplus	\$21,619
From July 1—	
Oper revenue	\$433,154
Surplus	\$21,712
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.	
Fourth week Oct.	\$1,453,640
Month October	\$4,554,765
From July 1—	\$15,665,650

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 40 1/2¢, unchanged.

LONDON—Bar silver 23d., unchanged.

LONDON STOCKS STEADY BUT NOT MUCH ACTIVITY

LONDON—Rumors were again current today that the Canadian government is negotiating a loan. It was said that the amount would be £500,000, bearing 4 per cent interest and that it would be issued at 95.

The attendance of brokers in the street today was moderate. The securities were steady but trading was not brisk. Home railway shares were dull with dealers on a small scale.

The investment inquiry for Americans is increasing. Union Pacific and Pennsylvania are in the best demand.

Heaviness prevailed in South American rails. The Antofagasta railway is issuing £200,000 6 per cent two-year notes at 90. Other emissions are impending including some from industrial companies.

Outstanding contracts on the metal exchange have all been settled. Daily settlements now proceed normally.

Turkish banks in London continue to do business under the control of the treasury.

There was a fresh drop in discounts. Treasury bills to the amount of £15,000,000 were paid for today.

The Bank of England was a light counter of pre-moratorium bills.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Dealings in listed and unlisted bonds and notes in New York Friday were said to have approximated \$2,000,000 par value.

Exports from London to the United States for October were more than \$1,000,000 in excess of the average for July, August and September.

Chicago advices say Studebaker Corporation has sold to British government 3000 wagons and equipment, 120,000 sets of harness and 60,000 saddles.

The index number of the London Economist for October is 2732, compared with 2780 the previous month. The heaviest decline is shown by textiles, which fell off 5 1/2 points to 660.

Chicago bankers say that a turn for the better financially seems to be at hand. Continental & Commercial National Bank reports that its deposits are about \$6,000,000 larger than they were on the day of the comptroller's call, Oct. 31.

New York stock exchange official says: "Trading in stocks through the clearing house at the closing prices of July 30 is taking place at the rate of 4000 shares a day. I estimate transactions in New street curb average about the same figure."

Austria, it is said in banking circles, is opening negotiations in the United States in connection with a loan of \$12,500,000 to take care of treasury notes, maturing Jan. 1 next, which were sold in New York two years ago to a syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the National City Bank.

BOSTON CURB

	High	Low	Last
Bay State Gas	80	78	78
Beaver	100	98	98
Bohemia	100	98	98
Buffalo	100	98	98
Chic	100	98	98
First National Copper	100	98	98
Goldfield Consolidated	100	98	98
Sevada Douglas	100	98	98
Majestic	100	98	98
Mexican Metals	100	98	98
Neve	100	98	98
Smokey	100	98	98
Tretheway	100	98	98
Tonopah Belmont	100	98	98
United Verde Ex.	100	98	98

MORE CONFIDENCE CHIEFLY NEEDED

WASHINGTON—After conferences Secretary McAdoo stated that complete restoration of international business confidence was the great step toward opening the exchanges. "References to the reopening of the stock exchanges have been merely incidental in these discussions," he said. "The chief thing that is needed is the restoration of international confidence. This, in my opinion, is almost an accomplished fact."

SMALL INCREASE IN THE SURPLUS

NEW YORK—Following are the principal changes in the weekly statement of averages of the New York clearing house banks: Surplus \$15,914,550, increase \$990,000, loans decrease \$12,540,000, specifications decrease \$848,000, legal increased \$2,538,000, departments increase \$3,364,000, circulation decrease \$12,104,000.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)	
	High
Wheat—Open	1.17 1/2
Dec	1.17 1/2
Jan	1.17 1/2
May	1.17 1/2
Corn—	
Dec	.70 1/2
Jan	.70 1/2
May	.70 1/2
Oats—	
Dec	.50 1/2
Jan	.50 1/2
May	.50 1/2
Barley—	
Dec	.54 1/2
Jan	.54 1/2
May	.54 1/2
Lard—	
Dec	10.55
Jan	10.55
May	10.55

WICKWIRE STEEL MORTGAGE

BUFFALO—The Wickwire Steel Company has given a mortgage of \$2,500,000 to the Bankers Trust Company of New York to secure funds for improvements, etc.

NEW HAVEN ROAD IS TO ISSUE NEW EQUIPMENT NOTES

NEW YORK—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company has made arrangements for the issuance of about \$1,000,000 6 per cent equipment trust serial notes, series "B" to provide funds to pay for new steel passenger cars.

These notes are part of an issue which was authorized two years ago when it was decided to replace all wooden passenger equipment with modern steel rolling stock.

The new notes will probably be dated about Nov. 15 and will mature 10 per cent per annum during the next 10 years.

The first issue under this authorization was sold in March last, the amount being \$2,400,000, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. It is understood that the entire amount of the new issue has already been disposed of.

RAILWAY POINTS

Members of the Boston Symphony orchestra occupying two special New Haven railway cars are scheduled to arrive at South station from their southern trip at 11:20 o'clock tonight.

The Boston & Maine road's Flying Fisherman private train operated between Boston and Rockport by the North Shore made its last trip of the season today.

The private Pullman car Elysian occupied by Howard Willets and family passed through Boston over the New England lines this noon en route from Beverly Farms to New York city.

William B. Maddock and party arrived at South station in a private car attached to the Federal express at 10:05 o'clock this morning en route from Philadelphia to the Harvard-Princeton game.

The Boston & Albany railway will furnish special parlor car service and stop the fast mail at tower 10, Allston, at 6 o'clock tonight for the Princeton team en route to Pittsfield.

COTTON TRADING AT LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL—May-June cotton was traded in at the following quotations today: 4.30, 4.38, 4.37, 4.36, 4.35, 4.36, 4.35 and 4.34, the last price being the closing. Market quiet. Spot 2 points higher. Middling 4.68, low middling 4.05, good ordinary 3.36, ordinary 2.86, Sales 8000. Speculation and export, 500; receipts, 17,351, all American.

It is estimated that the Lancashire cotton workers are now employed from 50 to 60 per cent of the time. Orders for arm supplies have somewhat offset the dulness.

China has begun placing orders with the Lancashire spinner, which has stimulated the market and is regarded as the forerunner of orders from India, and a general demand for cotton goods.

BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE REPORT

LONDON—According to the monthly return of the British Board of Trade the imports of the United Kingdom in October declined £18,014,176, and exports declined £18,021,699, compared with October, 1913. The subjoined table shows the trade of the United Kingdom in October, compared with October, 1913.

	1914	1913
Imports	\$21,539,000	\$71,730,176
Exports	\$28,001,000	\$42,622,698
Balance impts.	\$22,965,000	\$25,107,477
From January 1—		
Imports	\$74,078,311	\$229,466,875
Exports	\$79,349,363	\$237,378,308
Excess impts.	\$194,726,943	\$192,115,567

BANK CLEARINGS HAVE DECREASES

NEW YORK—The Financial Chronicle reports clearings for October in principal cities:

	1914	1913	% Dec
New York	\$5,600,436,978	\$5,693,433,328	35.5
Chicago	1,294,007,141	1,454,180,357	13.3
Philadelphia	647,009,814	782,753,893	17.2
Boston	602,197,333	746,168,149	19.3
St. Louis	302,551,002	377,088,711	19.8
Pittsburgh	290,481,421	361,900,151	11.8
Baltimore	171,893,706	176,906,000	2.1
Detroit	111,320,640	119,550,837	6.7
Cleveland	102,710,269	114,806,244	10.6
Cincinnati	99,089,750	113,908,659	13.0
New Orleans	66,719,336	89,306,439	26.3
Louisville	47,490,569	60,518,474	21.9

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN REPORT

NEW YORK—Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company has issued its pamphlet report for the year ended June 30, 1914. Income account compares as follows:

	1914	1913
Gross	\$4,388,120	\$4,332,167
Exp. and tax.	3,342,982	3,078,702
Net	1,045,138	1,253,465
Operating	31,303	105,498</

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

WORLD'S FINANCIAL CENTER CONCEDED TO BE NEW YORK

Although Sterling Exchange Rates Are Above Normal Situation Getting Back to Working Basis—U. S. Debt Called in Keeping With Trade Relations

NEW YORK—New York, concededly, is now the world's financial center and will maintain this premier position at least during the remainder of the war, says the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin. It has definitely displaced London. The foreign exchange situation is bad enough here, but it is much better than that existing at the British center. Although sterling exchange rates are considerably above normal, New York's financial relations with foreign centers are gradually getting back to a working basis. Continued progress is expected in banking circles in this city without government aid of an arbitrary kind.

The current indebtedness of the United States at the beginning of hostilities was quite large, but not exceptionally so; nor was it in any measure out of keeping with the international trade relations. With the outbreak of the war came a sudden demand from all European countries on New York for remittance to London. The natural result was a large enhancement in the value of the pound sterling. Under natural conditions the rate would not have gone so high as it did, because gold could have been shipped at a profit to London, thus pegging the rate of exchange at the gold shipping point dependent upon the price to be paid for the gold by the Bank of England.

One of the foremost sterling exchange authorities in New York, discussing the new conditions that have been created, said: "The Bank of England in this respect was never known to be very liberal on an export movement from this side. It generally puts the rate down to the minimum, namely, 77s. 9d. for standard bars and 76s. 3d. for American eagles. That would make the rate of exchange 4.87437 and 4.87998 less the cost of shipment, which in the one case is approximately \$1.46 per £100 sterling and in the other case \$1.26 for £100 sterling. The increased cost of shipment of bars is due to the fact that the United States assay office called for a premium of 40c. per \$1000 on the bars."

It is thus evident, the banking authority in question argues, that the high price of exchange is not due to any particular urgency of American merchants to effect remittances. It is due to the fact that New York has become the clearing house of the world for the settlement of the international balances due from one European continental center to another. London also comes to us for remittance to France or to Holland or Italy, and Holland et al. are doing the same thing, so that the pivotal point has now swung around to New York and will remain so as long as the present disturbance is occupying the nations of Europe.

The talk of remedying the situation by the shipment of gold, the banker argued, is to be deprecated. Europe has tied up our balances through moratoria, etc., and is it anything out of the way that we, in turn, should protect ourselves against a demand for the yellow metal that cannot be justified on any equitable basis? "The whole transaction is one-sided," the banker continued. "I know of my own knowledge that the English banks and bankers are only too willing to extend us further accommodation, and in fact they are begging us to take such extension."

"I have received letters from the more prominent bankers in London asking us to reduce our credit balances with them, inasmuch as owing to the general collapse of the industrial conditions there they have no use at present for the money. The lowest price ever known to have been paid for eagles in London is 76s. 3d. and for bars 77s. 9d. But the price that is being allowed by the Bank of England is only 76s. 3/4d. and for bars 77s. 6d. If the bank were very anxious to have gold it should have put the price at a premium over its minimum figure, thus bringing the cost of exchange below the usual gold import point, which is around 4.85, thus encouraging remittances against the so-called indebtedness of America to England."

"American bankers, owing to the present disturbed conditions and the arbitrary action taken by the European financial authorities, had a perfect right to protect themselves by refusing to remit further sums in gold. Every one is convinced that when the exchanges reach our normal gold import point, the gold cannot be obtained. We will all feel satisfied that arbitrary action will then be taken on the part of the English banking authorities to prevent absolutely the return of any portion of this gold. They will probably work the matter out this way: We will say that exchange has reached the price of 4.83."

They will then put the price of the gold to such a point that it cannot be imported at 4.83. Consequently, exchange will again drop to 4.82; the price of gold will then be advanced and so on continuously, thus absolutely preventing the return of this gold."

"I see that Sir George Paish and a colleague are engaged in discussing with American authorities this question of American indebtedness, though for what purpose I do not know. I fail to find that there is anything in the situation that can be covered by an agreement between American authorities and the British authorities. The commercial community is its own arbiter in matters

of this kind and cannot be bound by any government action favorable or unfavorable. "There is a great hue and cry of an indebtedness owed by this country to England. It may be true in the aggregate, but each case of indebtedness is based upon a private arrangement between the debtor and the creditor. The American debtor is paying off his obligations as they mature, if he is solvent, and if he does not pay them off he certainly will go into bankruptcy. I feel satisfied that there is not a single English creditor who, upon finding that his money is not forthcoming when it is due, would not immediately take legal steps to enforce his claim, no matter what kind of an arrangement the high authorities may conclude between themselves."

"There is one thing about the whole matter, if the English representatives will only leave things alone and allow matters to take their own course all will be well. The indications at present are that within a very short time the exchange will be way below the gold parity. Every day this bank (and we are only one of a great many pursuing the same line of business) receives cable orders to pay out some such money against commodities to be shipped to the other side. The aggregate of these orders amounts to many millions of dollars. Of course, it is not all immediately paid out, and it takes time to prepare the shipments, and there is uncertainty as to proper vessel room."

"But in due course it will all be going out and will have to be paid for. In order to provide the funds for the present, credit balances abroad are being utilized; but when these are exhausted we can then possibly say 'we will make no further payments until you give up gold.' Ultimately, I presume, when the rate of exchange gets so low that it becomes a discredit to a particular nation the latter will let the gold go and throw the added cost of the commodity on to the consumer. The United States is practically the only country from which supplies can now be purchased, with the exception of certain staples in South America."

REOPENING OF NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE SOON

NEW YORK—Now that the Liverpool cotton exchange has opened for restricted business, the first active step to unlock the cotton difficulties appears to have been solved. The local market will probably open very shortly, but there will be no strings tied to New York trading. The five following factors in cotton summarize the columns which have been written about cotton settlements:

1. All outstanding contracts on cotton connected with New York or Liverpool exchanges are settled on a basis of 9 cents per pound, all above this being wiped off the slate.
2. The full cotton, amounting to approximately 80,000 bales and between 100,000 and 200,000 additional bales are to be taken over by cotton brokers who form the cotton corporation.
3. The corporation borrows \$1,500,000 from 15 New York banks and trust companies, upon security of tax of \$2.50 per 100 round bales and on the guarantee of the cotton brokers.
4. Commission on the cotton exchange is at the same time raised from \$17.50 to \$20 to provide for this tax.
5. Large cotton factors also join in a syndicate to take over this cotton at 7 1/2 cents per pound, if necessary, as a prime investment.
6. Formation of a cotton clearing house along the lines of that in vogue on New York produce exchange, to which members will subscribe \$20,000 apiece.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour \$7.75 @ 8 bbl, \$1 @ 1.05 bgs; pastry \$7 bbl, 90c bgs.
Butter—Print 38c lb, tub 37c lb, 5-lb bx \$1.00, 10-lb tub \$3.60.
Eggs—Fancy brown, 65c doz; fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire, 60c doz; western first, 30 @ 50c doz, according to size.
Beans—York state pea 10c qt, 80c pk; California 16c qt, \$1.20 pk; yellow eyes 14c qt, \$1.10 pk; kidney 14c qt, \$1.10 pk.
Sugar—Guaranteed 6c per single lb; \$5.30 in 100-lb bgs.
Potatoes—Maine 20c pk; sweet, 4c lb, or 7 lbs for 25c.
Apples—Baldwins, 35 @ 40c pk; Gravensteins, 50c pk; McIntosh Reds, 50c pk; Greenings, 25 @ 35c pk.

NEBRASKA'S OAT CROP
A despatch from Lincoln, Neb., says: "The state agricultural department makes the oat crop of Nebraska this year a little over 71,000,000 bushels, the largest since 1910."

SEARS, ROEBUCK SALES LESS
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck November sales average less than October. Officials say unless cold weather comes soon, their November business will show a 10 per cent decrease.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The bond market is distinctly better; this is not only encouraging in its immediate financial aspect, but because a broad security market is a necessary precedent to a resumption of construction work and progress generally. There is nothing like a free movement of securities and a broad loan market to make for business confidence. Indeed, the restoration of confidence is really the next thing to be sought for. At such a time as this, the wisdom of going strong in cash resources is self-apparent, but it is also a time when courage, tempered with prudence, will reap large rewards, both in business and in securities. Some further adjustments will, no doubt, have to be made; some losses yet remain to be taken; in some lines of business recovery will be much slower than in others. But the crises in the financial strain has, we feel, been passed, the great bulk of adjustments have either been made or provided for. The worst fears for a further flood of liquidation are probably unfounded. A constructive policy, guided by reasonably good judgment, offers, we believe, large opportunities.

Ballard & McConnell, Pittsburgh: During the last half of October there was a distinct improvement in the bond market, with larger private sales than during the previous six weeks. These transactions were only possible through a reduction in price, although the latter was firmer and in some instances higher. The preference displayed for short-term notes and for bonds maturing within the next year or two reflects a policy on the part of investors similar to that practiced by the banks on occasions like the present. As we have said, the banks seek to retain control of their funds, and therefore give preference to call loans at low rates. Likewise investors aim at keeping their funds well within reach. The next stage in such movement is for investors to buy only the highest grade of long-term bonds. This stage we expect to see reached early in the new year, when the money accumulation becomes more pronounced. Developments within the war zone next spring and summer, and crop conditions, will then determine whether we shall go through a long or short period of recovery of confidence that will permit corporations to finance their needs on favorable terms.

R. L. Day & Co., Boston: The municipal bond market is already free and unhampered by any material restrictions, and values are fast adjusting themselves to the new conditions. At prevailing prices, first-class municipal bonds yield a higher rate than at any time in the past 20 years, and while a further decline is possible within the next few months, yet we are convinced that institutions and private investors who wish the safest investment known, one which is readily convertible into cash and is most strongly safeguarded against depression or sudden fluctuations, would not go far astray in availing themselves of the present opportunity to buy. Regarding stocks and bonds listed upon the stock exchanges the situation is more difficult to diagnose. The effect of foreign selling will be more direct upon these securities, but we hope that through restricted dealings and judicious handling of the situation the market equilibrium will before many months be restored and the stock exchanges opened. Should the opening of the exchanges be followed by a material decline in prices, we think cash purchases of good stocks and bonds should be made as business in this country cannot be indefinitely held in check, and it is our opinion that, barring unforeseen complications, this country must soon enter upon a period of great prosperity in which both big and little business will share.

EQUIPMENT COMPANIES ARE DOING VERY LIGHT BUSINESS

NEW YORK—Never in their histories have the equipment companies experienced such depression as at present. The whole year has been unfavorable in orders, although some larger companies entered the year with a good supply of unfilled orders. At present orders for cars, locomotives and rails are only about 15 per cent of normal.

Taking them altogether the equipment companies are operating at not over 25 per cent of capacity. American Car & Foundry Company, the largest manufacturer of cars in the world, will close down three of its biggest plants Dec. 1 indefinitely. The Pressed Steel Car Company is operating at about 25 per cent and has cleaned up practically everything on its books. Some time ago smaller car companies began operating on the smallest scale they possibly could and retain their most valuable works.

Locomotive concerns are running at less than 10 per cent. Recent order of Minneapolis & St. Louis for 15 locomotives from American Locomotive Company was the first of any size for weeks. Concerns making smaller equipment such as tires, springs, etc., are receiving practically no orders, except for replacements, and even those orders are scarce in years. Prices are also low.

Car orders, by months, from January to September, inclusive this year, follow:
January 16,000 June 16,000
February 13,500 July 7,000
March 8,000 August 4,400
April 10,000 September 500
May 7,500

Car orders, by years, for the past 10 years, 1914 estimated, have been as follows:
1914 \$25,000 1909 198,000

FALL RIVER MILLS HAVE INCOME LOSS

Seven of 22 Concerns Thus Far Reporting Earnings Show Decreases of From \$3000 to \$79,000, Latter for Stafford

As Fall River, Mass., with its 4,500,000 cotton spindles is preeminently the leading cotton manufacturing centre of the United States, the earnings of its mills have come to be regarded as a fundamental index to the state of prosperity of the New England cotton mills. From the annual returns thus far at hand, it would seem as though 1914 were a year of considerable vicissitudes.

Seven of the 22 mills that have thus far reported show an actual manufacturing loss ranging from \$3000 to \$79,000 in the case of the Stafford. As the American Linen, Seacomet and Wecotam, all of which passed from the list of dividend payers during the current quarter, have still to report it is probable that further losses have still to come to light. From the size of these mills it is considered safe to say that 25 per cent of Fall River's spindles failed to turn at a profit during the year.

Some part of the heavy losses, however, is due to the sharp decline in cotton and in goods prices since the war broke out, necessitating heavy inventory reductions, but there is no telling when prices will come back or what the future holds.

A good many of the Fall River mills, however, made money despite the difficulties of the past season and a few like Sagamore, Flint, Union Cotton and Davis enhanced their reputations as big earners. Sagamore, which in recent years has been Fall River's particular bright spot, rolled up earnings of \$281,000 or 23 per cent on its capital stock. Flint was second and Davis, a fine goods proposition, a close third. Contrasted with the \$40,000 loss of such a sturdy mill as the Laurel Lake, the speculative nature and free competition of the cotton mill business is brought forcibly home.

In the following tabulation are indicated the earnings of the Fall River mills that have submitted statements to stockholders—the fiscal year ending in most instances at the close of September. The amount expended for plant improvement (when shown) and increase in net surplus or debt, added to actual earnings or loss as the case may be. The table follows in order of earnings:

Plant	Improvement	Dividend	Income
MILL:			
Sagamore	\$2,361	\$183,619	\$281,000
Flint	53,000	69,000	192,900
Davis	24,594	57,317	138,911
Union	75,000	72,000	147,997
Merchants	17,633	47,564	116,008
Charlton	9,985	39,819	60,000
Browne	13,969	23,747	42,000
Stevens	20,314	22,901	30,000
King Philip	25,419	20,000	23,850
Luther	26,265	22,416	20,228
Wampanoag	18,800	10,000	10,454
Narragansett	16,884	17,993	16,000
Tecumseh	19,442	15,000	13,013
Lincoln	25,646	18,988	14,000
Chace	24,623	20,910	12,000
Arkwright	3,502	7,621	6,000
Parker	20,314	22,901	14,713
Hargraves	8,715	23,429	20,000
Granite	35,400	43,047	20,000
Laurel Lake	35,400	43,047	20,000
Stafford	6,325	105,503	20,000

*Decrease.

TEXAS COTTON AREA
CHICAGO—Director Youngblood of Texas agricultural experiment station estimates that from 20 per cent to 50 per cent of cotton land will be planted in other crops this year. The usual area in cotton is about 12,000,000 acres.

HAY AND GRAIN

J. E. Soper Company, member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, says of the grain and feed markets: Our line of business has picked up considerably in the last week or two, not from any speculative buying, but as the result of a good steady buying for immediate requirements, which must continue for some time as the stocks in this part of the country are, we believe, below normal.

The demand from dairymen has been rather light on account of the open fall, but this demand must quicken shortly. Corn seems to us to be the only cereal likely to decline to any extent and even in this we may have our ideas lower than the situation warrants because the stocks of old corn are extremely light, west and east and the new corn must go into use immediately it is ready.

Oats, we believe, are being exported in such quantities as to indicate considerably higher prices before another crop. We believe that oats will sell at 10 cents a bushel more than present prices next summer.

Milfeeds are some stronger and in better demand. Cottonseed meal, which has been extremely weak on account of unsettled conditions in the South, is showing signs of strength, and at the prices at which it is selling we believe it should be bought and kept in good large stocks, because there seems to be more room at the top than at the bottom.

J. Walter Sanborn & Co., Inc., member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, says of the hay market:

There is a firmer feeling prevailing in the market for hay on account of the possibilities of lighter arrivals in case of the realization of the predicted cargoes against shipments of hay from western states as a result of the western cattle difficulties.

There has been a rather better inquiry for all grades, with slightly stronger asking prices, particularly for the choice qualities which are in light supply. An improved demand for good light clover mixed grades is noticeable.

Rye straw is selling rather slowly. In large sales sales of hay have been: Nice No. 1 timothy, \$21.50 @ 22; fair No. 1, \$21 @ 21.50; nice No. 2, \$20 @ 20.50; fair No. 2, \$19.50 @ 20; nice No. 3, \$17 @ 18; fair No. 3, \$16 @ 17; long rye straw, \$15 @ 16; oat straw, \$10 @ 11.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—A somewhat easy tendency is noted in the naval stores market as the week closes. Dealers Friday were generally naming 45 1/2c a gallon dock and 46c a gallon ex-yard for spirits of turpentine. Efforts looking toward the maintenance of prices are not proving very fruitful, as independents in the South continue to offer their product as low as 42 1/2c a gallon compared with the nominal quotations of 45 1/2c a gallon asked by association turpentine farmers. Friday's receipts included 80 barrels of turpentine from Savannah and 250 barrels from Jacksonville.

Rosins—The undertone in rosins was again generally easy Friday, sellers offering their common to good strained varieties freely on the basis of \$3.80 @ 3.90 per barrel. The markets in the South are still nominal. Included among Friday's domestic receipts were 103 barrels of rosins and 75 barrels of pine oil from Savannah and 18 barrels of pine oil from Jacksonville.

Prices as given by the New York Commercial are for graded rosins in yard, per barrel, and are nominal in the absence of settled conditions. Graded B \$3.80 @ 3.90, D \$3.80 @ 3.90, E \$3.90 @ 4, F \$3.90 @ 4, G \$3.90 @ 4, H \$3.90 @ 4, I \$3.95 @ 4.05, K \$4.35 @ 4.50, M \$4.95 @ 5.05, N \$6.65 @ 6.75, WG \$6.25 @ 6.50, VW \$6.50 @ 6.75.

Tar and Pitch—Demand continued at a minimum. Dealers are not disposed to grant concessions, in view of the light stocks held in most quarters; however, some 50 barrels of tar were received Friday from Jacksonville. Kiln-burned and retort grades are being held on the basis of \$6.50 @ 7 per barrel and finest grades of pine pitch at \$4.25 @ 4.50 per barrel. North Carolina grades of pine pitch are offering at \$3.50 @ 3.75 a barrel.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Friday's market: Spirits nominal at 45 1/2c, no sales, receipts 388, exports 177, stock 29,696. Rosins nominal, no sales, receipts 1009, exports 615 stock 113,606. Prices: WW \$6.35, WG \$6.25, N \$6, M \$4.50, K \$4.15, I \$2.55, H \$3.55, G \$3.55, F \$3.55, E \$3.55, D \$3.52 1/2, B \$3.50.

YEAR'S REVENUES SOMEWHAT LOWER

NEW YORK—Detroit & Mackinac Railway Company reports for the year ended June 30:

	1914	1913
Oper rev	\$1,210,333	\$1,242,326
Oper expenses	822,580	846,950
Net revenue	387,753	395,376
Other income	67,323	49,704
Total income	455,076	445,080
Total deductions	222,664	208,110
Balance	232,412	236,970
Preferred dividends	47,500	47,500
Balance	184,912	189,470
Common dividend	100,000	100,000
Surplus	84,912	89,470
Surplus forward	235	235
Total surplus	85,147	89,705
Expense account	22,622	23,080
Rodgers City extn.	15,280	48,403
Adds and betterments	16,705	22,464

HARNESS AND SADDLE BUYING
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Harbison & Gathright Company have received an order for harness and saddles sufficient to equip 5000 horses for use of the Allies, representing an outlay of about \$100,000. The order is to be filled in instalments running throughout the winter.

ECONOMIES THAT CAN BE MADE BY RAILROAD COMPANIES

Various Methods Proposed by Which Greater Savings Can Be Effected Without Seriously Affecting the Service—Legalizing Pooling Business

NEW YORK—While contending as vigorously as ever that the eastern railroads are entitled to higher rates, prominent railroad officials and bankers are by no means sanguine over the probability of the interstate commerce commission making further concessions of importance as a result of the rehearing.

If higher rates cannot be obtained from the various state commissions and from the interstate commerce commission, it is very evident that the only thing to be done in order to maintain a proper proportion between gross and net earnings is to introduce further economies.

Most railroad men assert that very little more can be done in this direction except in the way of reducing the service that has been rendered within the last few years and in cutting down some of the conveniences and even luxuries which the railroads have given their patrons, largely without additional remuneration.

Already prominent systems like the Pennsylvania, New York Central and the New Haven have greatly reduced their passenger train mileage by taking off passenger trains. This has been accomplished without serious complaint from the traveling public, and has resulted in the saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

There are students of the railroad situation who believe that if freight rates are not advanced to the extent of 5 or 10 per cent in the near future the railroads will feel compelled to take off the passenger trains de luxe which they have been running between large centers such as New York and Chicago for the Pennsylvania and the New York Central and Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, and El Paso and San Francisco for the roads whose eastern terminus is Chicago. It is contended that, as a matter of fact, it is not necessary for even the busiest business man to be able to make the trip from New York to Chicago in 18 hours, nor surrounded with the luxuries of conveniences which are now to be had on the best trains. It is well known that in most cases the railroads would be glad to take these trains off if all the lines competing would agree to do it.

Those who are looking over the railroad situation with a view to further substantial economies are proposing that many of the city ticket offices could be dispensed with without loss of business. While granting that the patrons of the leading roads, which for some years have supplied this convenience, have become accustomed to it and to regard it as a part of the service to which they are entitled in return for the price of their tickets, it is nevertheless pointed out that, with the present rapid transit systems in this and in every other large city in the United States, there is in reality little justification for the maintaining of city ticket offices, the rent of which alone is from \$10,000 to \$25,000 or \$30,000 a year.

These figures by no means represent the total cost of running these offices. In New York, for instance, and in the other large cities of the United States, it is granted that there would be reasonable justification for the maintaining of

ticket offices by outside lines. Generally speaking, these are not nearly so expensive as those of the large systems whose lines enter the city.

Still another point to which much attention is being given is the duplication of service by the leading lines between important centers.

President Ripley of the Atchafalaya in a recent statement advocated the legalizing of the pooling of passenger traffic between such points. He called attention to the apparent absurdity of the Chicago & Alton, the Wabash, the Chicago & Eastern Illinois and the other railroads running between those points sending out a passenger train de luxe at or about the same hour every evening. He added that as a matter of fact, one of these trains might be one quarter full, another one half and another possibly three quarters, but none filled to capacity. He said that the reasonable thing to do would be to legalize the pooling of this business and do away with about one half of the present number of trains.

Take, for instance, the passenger service between Portland and Seattle. It is the densest by far of any similar distance in the Northwest. Now the four roads which operate over the Northern Pacific tracks between those points run a total of 12 trains each way a day. It is authoritatively stated that for the greater part of the time at least half the number of trains could do all the business and give the people all the comforts which they could reasonably demand. There is the same authority for the statement that all the way from St. Paul to the coast the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and St. Paul roads are operating more trains than the business warrants. They are maintained by one road because the other two are doing the same.

It is this element of extreme competition that has made it seem impossible for the roads to reduce to a greater extent, since times became slack, the luxuries to which the people have become accustomed.

More than one railroad authority is willing to go on record with Mr. Ripley that, by the legalizing of the pooling business, great economies in railroad operation could be effected without adverse results to any one, except the employees who would be thrown out of work. If this could be accomplished, and if the expense of soliciting both passenger and freight traffic could be materially reduced, the railroads would be able to reimburse themselves in a substantial way for the enormous increases in expenses in recent years and for the failure of the interstate commerce commission and state authorities to grant increases in rates.

BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE RULING

The Boston stock exchange committee of five makes the following ruling: "That orders to buy or sell guaranteed stocks may be submitted to this committee at concessions from the prices of July 30. Such part of any previous ruling as conflicts with this is hereby rescinded."

Time Deposit Department

THE First National Bank of Boston has opened a new department which will receive deposits of individuals and firms who have accumulated funds, which for the time being they do not wish to invest permanently, but on which they desire to obtain attractive rates of interest. This department is in anticipation of the Federal Reserve Act, which makes special provision for time deposits and is in line with the bank's policy to meet every legitimate demand in all branches of banking.

This time deposit department will pay special rates of interest on deposits made for a specified time or subject to 30 days' notice of withdrawal.

The First National Bank

Federal, Franklin and Congress Streets

Paul Revere Trust Company

MAIN OFFICE
60 DEVONSHIRE STREET
Jerner State St.
BRANCH OFFICE
601-7 BOYLSTON STREET
Copley Square

VERY LITTLE OF LEAGUE BUSINESS IS MADE PUBLIC

Baseball Officials Who Attended Final American Session Will Say Nothing of Plans Regarding Peace With Federals

CHICAGO—Followers of professional baseball are today wondering just what action was taken by the American league owners Friday in the final session of their annual meeting here. That the question of peace with the Federal league was discussed is rumored, but those who attended the secret meeting refused to divulge what was said or planned. The next meeting of the league will not be held until February.

Regarding a change of ownership in the New York club, it was given out that no formal discussion had taken place. But it was noted that, while most of the magnates caught early trains for their home towns Frank Farrell of the New York club and J. J. Lannin of the Boston club, Farrell's leading supporter, stayed over, saying they would start back East today. A change in the membership of the New York club was considered advisable by some of the magnates as a preliminary to an attempt to strengthen the team in the metropolis.

A statement that the Wards, owners of the Brooklyn Federals, would not buy into the New York Americans was the only announcement on the Federal situation. Everybody admitted that terms on which peace could be reached would not be possible until after long negotiations.

Charles Somers of the Cleveland club was reelected vice-president of the league without opposition, and the board of directors for the ensuing year will include representatives of the Chicago, Cleveland, New York and Boston clubs.

Most of the owners declared themselves in favor of a reduction in the number of players carried. They agreed that 20 was a more convenient number than 25.

Reduction in the price of seats at world's series games also found unanimous support.

Among the statements that came out was one that there is now no prospect of R. P. Bresnahan purchasing the Cleveland or St. Paul American Association franchises and putting a team in Toledo. It was reported that the catcher had agreed to stay with the Cubs.

**RUBIEN LIKELY TO
BE A. A. U. OFFICIAL**

NEW YORK—F. W. Rubien, president of the Metropolitan Association, will be the next secretary and treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, according to the consensus of opinion of New York's athletic leaders. He is certain to be the choice of the eastern and southern delegates to the national A. A. U. meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria on Nov. 16, and all that remains to insure his election is the indorsement of the representatives from the middle and far West.

EXETER TEAM MEETS WORCESTER ELEVEN

EXETER, N. H.—The Phillips Exeter football squad, composed of 25 players, Coach Jones, Trainer Connors and Manager Christmas, have gone to Worcester,

where they will meet Worcester Academy this afternoon in football for the first time in 10 years. Coach Jones stated he would use his regular lineup, but probably would play many substitutes before the game is over.

HEYBURN HARVARD GOLF LEADER
J. G. Heyburn '18 of Louisville, Ky., has been elected captain of the Harvard University golf team. He is to succeed E. P. Allis, 3d, '15, of Milwaukee. L. H. Canan '17 of Philadelphia has been appointed manager of the team.

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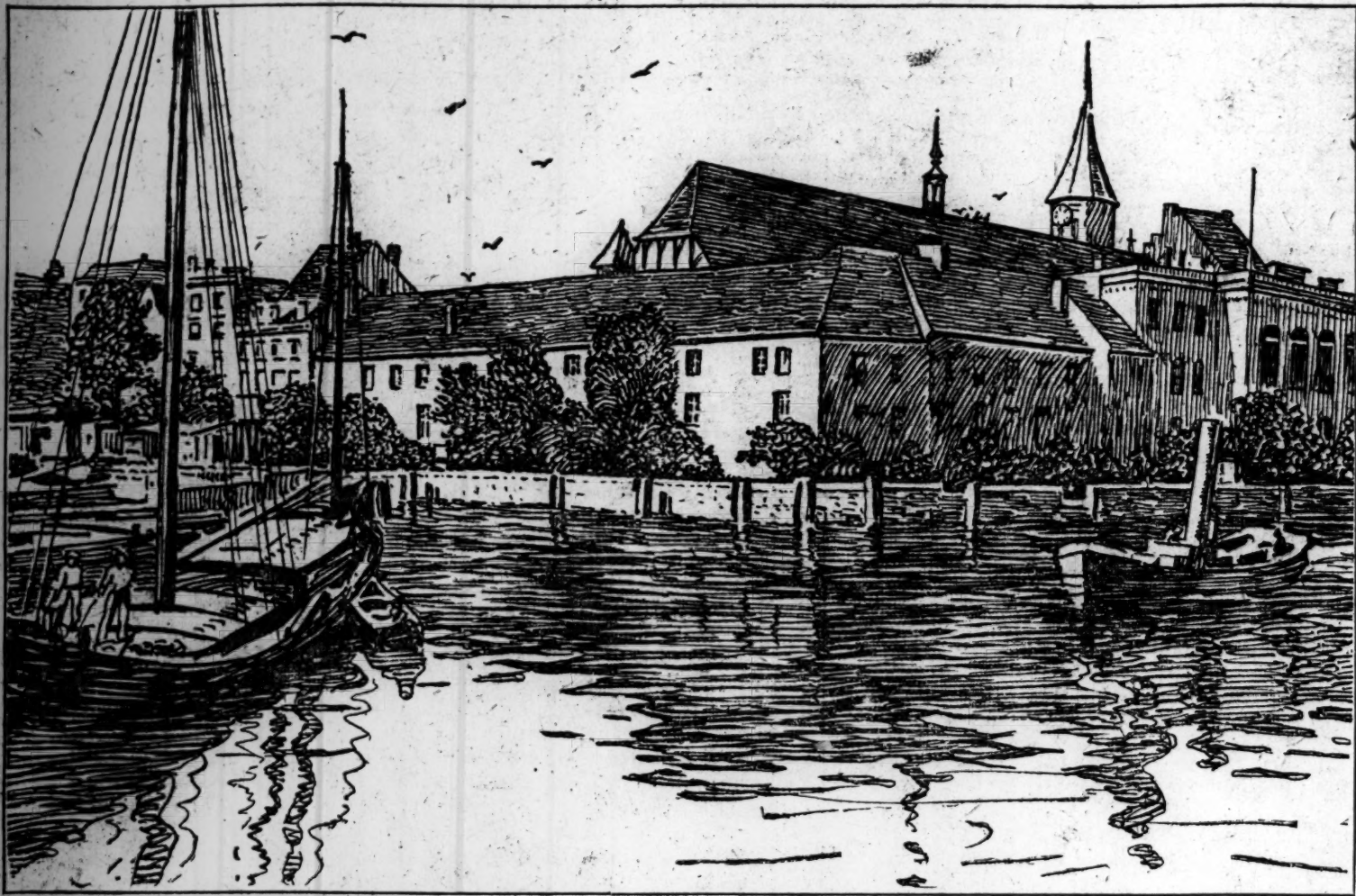
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THE HOME FORUM

Old University at Koenigsberg, Capital of the Kings of Prussia



(Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Hall Thorpe, R. B. A.)

KOENIGSBERG, the capital of East Prussia and the cradle of the Prussian monarchy, still preserves the aspect of a medieval German town. Until quite recently its surrounding walls were still intact, but they were demolished about two years ago to give freer access to the modern suburbs which have grown up around the old town. In 1251 the University was founded

which was one day to count a Kant among her sons, and the same year saw the building of the Cathedral, whose tower rises behind the buildings of the old university.

The royal castle still stands intact in the center of the town, with shops and houses clustering about it. The Imperial family is still often in residence there, and there are current in the town stories

of tradespeople as truculent and uncompromising as was the famous miller of Sans Souci, and who refuse to remove the signboards and advertisements which obstruct the royal view from the windows of the castle. Then away out in the suburbs is a building which is perhaps dearer to the hearts of the inhabitants than all the rest of those of which they are so justly proud—a little four-roomed cottage with whitewashed walls, the home through dreary, winter days of that exiled queen who braved the wrath of Napoleon, and inspired the nation with the courage which enabled it to wage its war of liberation.

Duty to Neighbors

There is an idea abroad among moral people that they should make their neighbors good. One person I have to make good; myself. But my duty to my neighbor is much more nearly expressed by saying that I have to make him happy—if I may.—Stevenson.

The Scriptures

There are no songs comparable to the Songs of Zion; no orations equal to those of the Prophets; and no politics like those which the Scriptures teach.—Milton.

From "On the River"

Down the river's curving reaches
Drifting slow;
Underneath a fragrant shade
By low drooping she-oaks made;
While in the purple tide below
Chequered shadows come and go—
Flush and flit and fade.

Oh, the warm Australian day!
Golden fair!
Blue, stainless skies! and over all
A drowsy stillness seems to fall;
A perfect hush is everywhere,
And in the waveless charmed air
Is held in dreamy thrall.

As on we glide come liquid strains
Our ears to greet;
Sweet chords from many a hidden throat
On the drowsy stillness float,
The fluting magpie, clear and sweet,
And the purple lorikeet,
A sharp, fantastic note.

Watch the braided ripples run
On and on, and on and on,
Or follow with a lazy eye
The circles of the dragonfly,
Now darting with a glitter by
Now poisoning bright against the sky,
Blazing golden in the sun.

—Robert Richardson, B.A.

CHAMPLAIN IN CANADIAN HISTORY

IF we open the history of the colonization of Canada on the very first page stands the commanding figure of Samuel de Champlain. Thus Benjamin Suite, French-Canadian poet and historian, introduces the reader to his hero. For him the figure of Champlain "occupies the whole space in this frame, at best small and limited, one may say. In whatever direction one turns and tips these pages Champlain is always standing at the top. Great names of nobles or loud sounding titles, hardly adventurers: the Marquis de la Roche, Chauvin, the Commandant de Châteaus, Pontgrave, de Monts, Poutrinicourt, Mme. de Guercheville, the Count de Soissons, the Prince de Conde, the Duke of Montmorency, the Duke of Venta-

dour—all, with the exception of Cardinal Richelieu, fade when set beside the persistent activity and the patriotism of the founder of Quebec. They are only his aides, auxiliaries, assistants, lieutenants or understudies, while Champlain is ever the life of the whole movement. He alone during more than a quarter of a century, was able to surmount difficulties enough to have discouraged 40 merchants, 10 knight errants and four or five princes of the blood.

"Not one spot tarnishes this beautiful memory. . . . His deeds were a marvelous leaven. The name of Champlain summarizes all the beginnings of Canadian history."

The First Ascent of Fremont Peak of the Rockies

IN JOHN BIGELOW'S memoirs of the American explorer, John Charles Fremont, he cites an opinion from the London Athenaeum of March, 1844, which reads: "The government of the United States did well when in furtherance of the resolution to survey the road across the Great Western prairie and the Rocky Mountains to the Oregon territory it selected Lieutenant Fremont for the execution of the work. We have rarely met with a production so perfect in its kind as the unpretending pamphlet containing this report."

Such an opinion gives further interest to Lieutenant Fremont's own story of his adventures. Mr. Bigelow says that "the greatest achievement of the first expedition was one of the greatest accomplished by any traveler in any age, all the circumstances considered. It was the ascent of the Wind River peak of the Rocky mountains, afterward named Fremont peak. It was the highest peak of that vast chain and one which was probably never trod before by any mortal foot." Fremont, in his account of the climb, says that the explorers stood at last on a narrow crest, about three feet in width. "Fixing a ramrod in a crevice we unfurled the national flag to wave in the breeze where never flag waved before."

"During our morning's ascent," continues the explorer, "we had met no sign of animal life except the small sparrow-like bird already mentioned. A stillness, the most profound, and a terrible solitude, forced themselves constantly on the mind as the great features of the place. Here on the summit where the stillness was absolute, unbroken by any sound, and the solitude complete, we thought ourselves beyond the region of animated life; but while we were sitting on the rock, a solitary bee (bromus, the bumble bee), came winging his flight from the eastern valley, and lit on the knee of one of the men.

"It was a strange place, the highest peak of the Rocky mountains, for a lover of warm sunshine and flowers; and we pleased ourselves with the idea that he was the first of his species to cross the mountain barrier—a solitary pioneer to foretell the advance of civilization." Fremont remarks that as the elevation of this summit was 13,570 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, this might be called "the highest flight of the bee."

Mr. Bigelow in commentary on this incident cites Bryant's poem of the prairies: "The bee A colonist more adventurous than man With whom he came across the eastern deep— Tills the savannahs with his murmurings,

And hides his sweets, as in the golden age
Within the hollow oak. I listen long
To his domestic hum, and think I hear
The sound of that advancing multitude
Which soon shall fill these deserts. From the ground
Comes up the laugh of children, the soft voice
Of maidens, and the sweet and solemn hymn
Of Sabbath worshippers. The low of herds
Blends with the rustling of the heavy grain
Over the dark-brown furrows. All at once
A fresher wind sweeps by and breaks my dream
And I am in the wilderness alone."

Humboldt in his "Aspects of Nature" also comments on this rare encounter with the bee in giving his own record of Fremont's achievement. He says: "To the surprise of the adventurous travelers the summit of Fremont's peak was found to be visited by bees. It is probable that these insects, like the butterflies which I found at far higher elevations in the chain of the Andes, had been involuntarily drawn thither by ascending currents of air. I have even seen large winged lepidoptera, which had been carried far out to sea by land winds."

THE UNITY OF GOOD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT is an extraordinary thing how much difference a single word can make in the meaning of a sentence. The renowned Scotsman who declared that there was not a word of the Bible that could be spared, down to that blessed word Mesopotamia, spoke in a sense truer than she has been given credit for. The extraordinary deletion of the word, too, in the version in Matthew of the centurion's reply to Jesus, "For I (too) am a man under authority," the no less extraordinary insertion of the word, Son, in the first chapter of John, in the phrase, "the only begotten (Son), which is in the bosom of the Father"; these are straws which unmistakably show the direction of the theological wind. They are, moreover, stray examples of a very prevalent habit, the extinction of which is not going to be without very fundamental effect upon the future translation of the Greek text. An example, however, of a distinct type in this ecclesiastical combination of Bowdler with Granger, is the omission of the definite article in conjunction with the word, Christ, thus giving the distinct impression of a synonym for Jesus rather than a title. In effect this is not merely misleading but disastrous, from one end of the New Testament to the other, and a peculiarly interesting example of what it leads to occurs in that magnificent sentence in Paul's epistle to the Ephesians: "Till we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of (the) Christ."

The Christ, of course, the equivalent, though by no means the exact equivalent, for the Messiah. In the psychology of the Hebrews, and there is no Christian psychology, the word Messiah, like the word soul, had been given a significance distinctly of the earth, earthly. The word Christ is purely spiritual in its interpretation. It is, as Mrs. Eddy says, on page 333 of Science and Health, "the reflection of God," and it referred to the reflection in Jesus of the divine Mind. The consequence is that the Christian becomes a Christian in the exact proportion in which the divine Mind is reflected in him, in the proportion, that is to say, in which he lets

that Mind be in him which was also in Christ Jesus. Now this divine Mind reflects nothing but Truth; and, in as much as Truth is that which is true about not one thing but every thing, the unity and infinity of the Christ, Truth, becomes apparent. Then Paul's message to the Galatians stands expressed in its full grandeur and vastness, and we see that the unity of the faith means for us the fulness of a knowledge of infinite Truth.

Definitions of words are quite frequently merely tiresome. Definitions when heaped, like Pelion upon Ossa, one on the other, are like strings of texts, commonly meaningless. It may, however, be permitted to point out the obvious fact that unity comes from the Latin unus, and means one. The word atonement, as most people know by now, is a later form of the mediæval word onement, so that unity and atonement have something more than a mere bowing acquaintance amongst words. The unity of the faith then is the oneness of the faith, the fact that there is only one faith in divine Principle possible in Principle. The unity of the Spirit is the fact that there is only one Spirit, Principle, or God. The atonement or unity of God and man, is the fact that God and man, Mind and its idea is one. But God is All-in-all, that is to say He is Mind, Spirit, Soul, Life, Truth and Love. Consequently man is atoned to or at one with all of these. There is only one truth that it is possible to know of God and man, of Mind and man, of Principle and man, or of man's unity with any other synonym of God. This is the unity of the faith, and as a man comes gradually into a comprehension of this unity, he grows necessarily into the stature of the fulness of the Christ.

It is obvious then that it is quite immaterial whether a man realizes his spiritual unity with Spirit or God, with God or Love, or with Love or Truth, and so on throughout the whole range of the synonyms of divine Principle, or God. Herein lies the secret of the universality of the Christian Science weekly lesson, which always seems as if it had been planned for the particular event. If

the church-goer is weary and heavy laden, no matter from what seeming cause, how can it matter what the subject of the lesson is? Will not a clear understanding of the unreality of sin, disease, and death, or of the nothingness of mesmerism and hypnotism, assist him in just the same way as a realization of Truth, since the only way in which the nothingness of nothing can be grasped is in the understanding of the somethingness of something? Similarly, if Truth is a synonym for God equally with Life or Love, what can it matter if the lesson is on Truth, Life, Love, or God. God is good, and good is All-in-all: here is the unity of good.

In precisely the same way the reading of any passage in Science and Health will bring healing to the distraught human mind. Every Christian Scientist knows how the haphazard opening of that book, and the simple reading from the first line on which the eye rests bring instantaneously the necessary help to every honest seeker after Truth, and he knows also that the reason for this is the fact of the unity of good.

The symbol of the circle helps to make this clear. It matters not at what point you touch the circumference you are at precisely the same distance from the center. Symbols, it is true, are dangerous things to deal with. A line in the Christian Science Hymnal says accurately:—

"And as we rise, the symbols disappear." It is quite true that Mrs. Eddy tells us, on page 575 of Science and Health, that "Spiritual teaching must always be by symbols," but she warns us equally clearly of the inadequacy of material terms in the effort to state facts metaphysically (Science and Health, p. 115).

When all has been said, however, the circle remains one of the least unsatisfactory of all these terms. It is the symbol of infinity, and infinity, the illimitableness of good, alone supplies any measure of that unity which is metaphysically stated in the saying of the Elohistic writer, "And God saw every thing that he had made, and behold, it was very good." No human being can have a correct understanding of the unity of good, that is, of all created things, "What," Mrs. Eddy demands, on page 519 of Science and Health, "can fathom infinity! How shall we declare Him, still, in the language of the apostle, 'we all come in the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ!'"

THE DIWAN OF ABU'L ALA

ARABIC, the language spoken throughout Syria, while difficult, is yet highly important, for it is not only the familiar tongue used by Muhammadan communities in all parts of the world, but is also considered by many to be of great value in the study of the Hebrew and Aramaic of the Bible.

Moreover, it is one of the languages which lends itself most readily to versification. Indeed, so rich is Arabic in rhyming words that nearly every school-boy and many schoolgirls are rhymsters. Some of them are remarkably expert, and probably a small proportion of their compositions can be classified as poetry. The boys generally require little persuasion to read or recite their productions in public, doing so with an assurance and composure which would fill the average western boy with amazement.

Syria has produced a great deal of poetry, much of which is of real value. Its general tone is expressive of the fatalistic views of the people. Abu'l Ala, the celebrated poet of Syria, has been called the Voltaire and Heine of the east. He lived about 973 A.D., some 44 years before Omar Khayyam. Selections from his poetry have been rendered into English by Henry Baeleyn, this translation being one of the most interesting that has been made from Oriental poets since the Omar Khayyam of Fitzgerald.

Abu'l Ala had to struggle against and triumph over circumstances. He always remained unconventional and an ascetic. Though inclined to be cynical he had a kindly nature and was held in great reverence by his numerous disciples. There seems no doubt that he was sincerely religious while opposed to revealed religion as commonly expounded. He had no fondness for publicity, nevertheless

he entered public life to become spokesman for his native village of Aleppo, in the hope of mitigating its troubles. Like the majority of eastern writers, while evidencing intensity of feeling, expressed with richness of imagery and phraseology, he continually jumps from one subject to another.

One of his frequent allusions to nature is found in quatrain 34:

"Ah! never may we hope to win release
Before we that unrepentance overthrow.
So must the corn in agitation grow
Before the sickle sings the songs of peace."

Euripides' Description

The following characteristic passages occur in Euripides' description of the departure of Helen and Menelaus from the island of Pharos:

"Hail, thou swift Phœnician ship of Sidon! dear to the rowers, mother to the foam, leader of fair dolphins' gambols, what time the deep is hushed and still, and ocean's azure child, the queen of calm, takes up her parable and says: 'Away and spread your canvas to the ocean breeze. Ho! sailors, ho! come grip your oars of pine, speeding Helen on her way to the sheltered beach where Perseus dwelt of yore.'"

"Oh, for wings to cleave the air in the track of the Libyan cranes, whose serried ranks leave far behind the winter at the shrill summons of some veteran leader, who raises his exultant cry as he wings his way o'er plains that know no rain and yet bear fruitful increase. Ye feathered birds with necks outstretched, comrades of the racing clouds, on! on! till ye reach the Pleiads in their central station and Orion, lord of the night, and as ye settle on Eurotas banks proclaim the glad tidings that Menelaus . . . will soon be home."

"Ye sons of Tyndareus at length appear, speeding your chariot through the sky, denizens of heaven's courts beneath the radiant whirling stars, guide this lady Helen safely o'er the azure main, across the foam-flecked billows of the deep blue sea, sending the mariners a favoring gale."—Translation by E. P. Coleridge.

The True Best

Hast thou seen higher, holier thing than these?
And therefore must to these thy heart refuse?
With the true best, alack, how ill agrees
That best that thou would'st choose!
The Summum Pulchrum rests in heaven above,
Do thou, as best thou may'st, thy duty do:
Amid the things allowed thee live and love;
Some day thou shalt it view.
—Arthur Hugh Clough.

The Duty Nearest Thee

Let him who gropes painfully in darkness or uncertain light and prays vehemently that the dawn may ripen into day, lay this precept well to heart: "Do the duty which lies nearest thee," which thou knowest to be a duty! The second duty will already have become clearer.—Carlyle.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1914

What the Public Wants

A WELL KNOWN British dramatist once wrote a play in which with infinite jest and most excellent fancy he exposed what according to a great newspaper controller the public wanted or was supposed to want. Arnold Bennett's excellent fancy is being altogether eclipsed by the reality. The public is certainly getting what it wants or, at any rate, what it is supposed to want, not grudgingly but in "good measure, pressed down and shaken together, and running over." The public, for instance, is supposed to regard a battle, not from the view-point of strategy, nor from that of common sense, but merely from the spectacular standpoint of a film-maker or of "Grub Street." Consequently a paper, supposed otherwise to be sane, produced an account of a battle, in the eastern theater of war, in which the Russians had been defeated with a loss of 76,000 killed. Now a quite moderate deduction from this would have been that the Russians, on this occasion had 760,000 wounded. And this might fairly be held to imply a force engaged of 7,600,000 men. Now seeing that the entire fighting force which, at the most liberal estimate, Russia is supposed to be capable of putting into the field throughout the whole empire is 9,500,000, this seems quite an undue proportion to have been massed at any one spot, though certainly it might have been done by standing the men several deep on each others' heads, and indeed, this is the only sort of formation which could possibly account for such losses. On the whole the editorial instinct seems to have been a little at fault here, unless that is the sort of thing the public of this particular journal really does want. Perhaps it is!

It is, of course, the popular thing today to attribute all journalistic derelictions to the censor, and it must be admitted that the censor, on the whole, does his best to live up to the criticism. Now it is a common political maxim that it is dangerous to drive agitation below the surface. Frederick the Great, reading a scurrilous notice half out of sight on the top of a wall, sent for a bill-poster to bring it within its true intellectual and visual focus by changing its position. The Tsars, on the other hand, made use of the argument of Siberia and the Cossack, only to produce the factor known as the Nihilist. So, it may be said, if you censor news too drastically, you will inevitably produce the journalistic Munchausen. You will, that is to say, fill the void of no news with the whirlwind of false news. That is what the public wants?

You should, however, if you are going to do the thing, do it artistically: *summa ars est celare artem*. The editor alluded to above might have got through by satisfying the anticipatory appetite of the public with 76,000 casualties, but 760,000 is making the public a glutton. It is true they were only Russians, and a Russian is half way to an Asiatic, and the public which wants this sort of thing, cannot be expected to count Asiatics like Europeans or Americans, and this no doubt accounts for this public getting so thoroughly what it wants. It is this which, perhaps, accounts for the inspirations which have followed the entrance of Turkey into the war. Within a few hours the press was able to announce the invasion of Egypt by the Sultan's forces. A careful reading of this news apart from the head lines revealed the fact that these forces consisted of 2,000 Bedouins of very uncertain whereabouts. Of these it can only be said, by a slight perversion of a certain verse of Tennyson's:—

They are not like the common herd
Who with the musket dally,
They must have come like Ganymede
From some sequestered valley.

Wherever they may have come from they vanished with the printers' ink of the edition which gave them being. And the public which wanted them knew them no more.

What does the public want? For that matter what is the public? Thackeray once asked what it was to be a gentleman, and answered the question in his own way: other people have answered it in theirs. Huxley asked what it was to be religious, and then answered the question in his way, though he admitted there were probably as many ways as there were questioners. Augustine Birrell with his usual benign cynicism, once asked, "What in the name of Bodley has the public to do with literature?" The public exists, some people think, to maintain its own gentility, to go to church regularly or irregularly, and, above all, to buy newspapers. What does the public want in those newspapers? Some people think the qualities Thackeray saw in a gentleman; the virtues Huxley saw in religion; the qualities Mr. Birrell sees in literature. But then there are the Charles Worgans of Mr. Arnold Bennett's play. They know, or think they know, what the public wants, and give it to it. Well, as his brother Francis, says, "Keep on giving the public what it wants just as long as ever you can. That's your mission in life. Only prepare for the rainy day." "What rainy day?" "The day when the public wants something better than you can give it."

Smoothing the Way for Motor Travel

It is manifestly in the interest of the automobile industry that automobile travel or automobile touring shall be made as comfortable as possible. To this end promoters of that industry have assisted very materially in arousing public sentiment in behalf of good roads. Good roads serve to increase the pleasure of travelers or tourists between given points, but this pleasure often is marred by experiences with garages and inns en route. Most things are new in automobile experience. Traveling or touring in privately owned power cars is comparatively new to the owner and his guests. The country traveled or toured is new. By very reason of the facilities employed new demands are made on those who travel or tour in motor cars. There are no set times or places. There is no regard for schedule arrangement. This affects the garage-keeper and the innkeeper quite as much as it affects automobile parties. It calls for practically a complete new method of seeking and granting accommodations. The garage is new; the wayside inn for the entertainment of automobilists is new. Most of the persons connected with these establishments are learning a new business. It is not surprising that

they have not all learned it. That they are learning it, however, is encouraging.

Take the matter of the garage. Three years ago seven garage-keepers in Chicago entered into an association for mutual help and protection. This organization grew so rapidly that last January there was formed the Garage Association of Illinois. Next January in the city named there is to be a gathering of garage men from all parts of the United States, when there probably will be organized a national association of garage owners. All this will make for the standardization of the garage business. The automobile traveler or tourist will soon be able to calculate intelligently on the accommodations he can look for along the route, and on their probable cost.

It can hardly be long before the innkeepers on the automobile routes will see the wisdom of forming a similar association. Many of them, apparently, are at present at a loss to know what they ought to charge patrons. Some make the mistake of charging too little; most of them, we believe, charge too much; the motor traveler or tourist never can be certain what a luncheon or a meal is going to cost him. Often his comfort is disturbed not so much by the size of the bill as by the suspicion that he is being imposed upon. Sometimes he will travel far, and pass many wayside inns, that he may reach a city where prices are at least established. On the whole, the roadside innkeepers undoubtedly would gain rather than lose by standardizing their business, and it would seem that they can do this best by following the example of the garage owners. Good roads, prompt and efficient supply service and comfortable and reasonable eating accommodation can hardly fail to give a new impulse and impetus to travel and touring by automobile.

The Business Situation Reviewed

IT WOULD be difficult to describe in a single phrase the business conditions throughout the world. Never in history, perhaps, has there been such confusion and so great irregularity. Conditions are probably better in the United States than anywhere else, and yet throughout the United States there is an unevenness of commercial movements that is unprecedented. Some lines are exceedingly dull and others are operating at a record-breaking rate. In New England the situation is considerably mixed, but sentiment is much improved, and it is believed that a decided betterment will be noted within the next few months. This also applies to the eastern states generally. Some branches of trade in the eastern section are experiencing great activity, on account of the extraordinary demands from Europe. Considerable depression has prevailed in the South because of the unfavorable cotton situation. There has been an improvement lately, due to increased cotton exports, and the likelihood that the crop will be successfully financed, and hope is strong that the future will witness a genuine revival. Better reports come from the middle West than from any other section. Crops have been good and prices received for them high; hence the farmers are prosperous. Merchants and manufacturers directly dependent on the agricultural outturn have benefited accordingly. Business in the mountain and Pacific coast states is not up to its usual volume, but is fairly good, particularly in the agricultural districts. In certain lines of trade, notably steel and copper, depression is marked. It follows that allied industries are experiencing a quiet period. In the packing industry, the wool trade, and certain lines of shoe manufacturing, business is very active.

Exports, particularly of foodstuffs, have been making tremendous headway. The foreign exchange situation is almost normal, and this has been of great value to international trade. The increasing requirement of Europe for American products is mainly responsible for the unusual activity in certain directions. This demand is likely to increase and broaden so that other industries will participate in the greater activity. At least there is well-founded hope that business throughout the United States from now on will undergo expansion. The larger clearing house figures indicate that this expansion has begun already. There have been altogether too many failures, and these indicate the great financial ordeal which has been experienced by institutions of all kinds. It is confidently believed that the worst is over. When it is realized that a deficit in the New York city banking reserve of \$48,000,000 has been wiped out, and a substantial surplus has taken its place; that money is fast accumulating in the banks of the United States, and that some unprecedented financial problems have been solved within the last three months, one begins to form some conception of the wonderful progress that has been made toward a readjustment of affairs. Business is not yet out of the woods, but there is every reason to believe that a decidedly better state of affairs already is prevalent.

Equal Suffrage and Prohibition Gain

IT WOULD appear from the later returns that two of the seven states voting on equal suffrage last Tuesday, Montana, Nevada and possibly Nebraska, returned a verdict in the affirmative, and that of the six states voting on the liquor question, four, Oregon, Arizona, Washington and Colorado, went for prohibition. This showing represents a tremendous gain for two of the most important moral movements of the period. It is easy to see that, if it can be maintained, only a few years will elapse before a majority of the states may be found in the equal suffrage and prohibition columns. California rejected the prohibition amendment, not on its merits, as we understand it, but because of a belief built up among less thoughtful people by the liquor interests that total interdiction of the traffic would injure the grape-growing industry. While Ohio defeated prohibition, the issue having been confused with political questions, it adopted a home rule amendment to the state constitution that the anti-liquor element regards as a gain. It cannot be said that the question is thereby set at rest in Ohio; it is certain to be soon raised again, not only in that state, but in California also, for it is one of those questions that can only be settled definitely when it is settled aright.

The affinity between woman suffrage and social welfare was again shown in Oregon, Arizona and Colorado where women's influence and votes unquestionably had much to do with placing these states in the "dry" column. The triumph of equal suffrage in any state is almost a certain precursor of prohibition. The liquor interests understand this thoroughly and, consequently, their attacks on equal suffrage amendments in the states are no less violent than their attacks on prohibition amendments.

Women, in their struggle for the franchise, undoubtedly would

make greater headway were they identified less closely with prohibition. In the larger communities particularly, where the saloons exert frequently a great influence in political affairs, equal suffrage is sometimes dealt severe blows. As an illustration, in St. Louis, where the manufacturing interests in this line have long been entrenched, the vote for suffrage on Tuesday stood 6688 for to 84,975 against. Compromise on the saloon question would win the women favor in many places, but compromise, we trust, is impossible. Even though it may mean, in many states, postponement of the granting of the franchise to them, the great majority of women would prefer to be known openly as enemies of the liquor traffic.

On Uniforms

WHEN a man dons a uniform, something has happened to him which is more than a mere change of dress. He has adopted the outward and visible sign of that which he has already consented to, namely, the sinking of his own freedom of action in order that he may act as part of a whole with whose main purpose he is for one or more, out of a multiplicity of reasons, in sympathy. The uniform is therefore the symbol of a common purpose. There are besides some obvious advantages to a uniform.

For instance it is an advantage where large numbers of men have to be employed to carry out a given plan that one should be able to see at a glance that there are no intruders or otherwise undesirable persons among them.

It is an advantage to the men to recognize each other as parts of the same whole, and that they should be so recognized by others. Also it looks pleasing and commands respect for the organization because of its obvious discipline, and it pleases the eye because of the effect of color and symmetry produced.

"We who are men of the world," said the man in blue to Mr. Sam Weller, "know that a good uniform must work its way."

But a great change has taken place in the general idea regarding uniforms since Dickens wrote those words and it is quite doubtful whether a showy uniform can ever again "work its way" with the sensible and awake element of any community.

A uniform is like a creed, and the call to the wearer of a uniform like the call to the holder of a creed is the call to make good and this call will persist until some day neither creed nor uniform can be accepted as a substitute for those qualities which each individual citizen in a community should demonstrably possess.

"Uniforms are often marks to hide cowards," said the first Duke of Wellington, himself one of the bravest of men and a very plain speaker.

The constant tendency toward simplicity in the evolution of the uniform points to the conclusion that it will cease to exist as an external habiliment when uniformity of thought arising out of a common purpose, namely, the holding fast that which is good and the ejection of evil, becomes established in the community at large. As early as Henry VIII's reign a distinctive dress was adopted for the King's body guard. Very elaborate and costly, the cloth of gold and silver became red and yellow damask in 1529. Through many changes but tending always in the direction of simplicity the color of the uniform of the British army finally became scarlet, while those of the German and French armies were for the most part blue.

At the beginning of the present century under sheer necessity of circumstances the British army adopted a khaki uniform devoid of color and designed on the most rational and utilitarian lines and the other nations seem inclined to follow suit as rapidly as possible. In fact the purely utilitarian is everywhere being rapidly substituted for the dangerous glamour which was formerly so essential a feature of the soldier's outfit.

The reason is obvious and it would seem highly probable that the beating of swords into plowshares and howitzers into lawn rollers will be accompanied also by a disappearance of those reasons which contribute to the donning of uniforms, thus leaving to all men the freedom of their own vine and fig-tree (true individuality), and freedom also to "consider the lilies of the field" when taking thought in the matter of raiment.

Boston Artists to Help Themselves

WITH completion of the specially designed and furnished home of the Guild of Boston artists, and opening of its galleries with their first collection of the work of the active members, a new era opens for worthy workers, not a few of whom have a national reputation. For this guild is first a cooperative enterprise, which promises at least such pecuniary gains as come with pooling of resources and elimination of middlemen, and which also gives a sense of unity and common interests to workers prone to individualism. Secondly, it provides a natural center, wholly under the control of artists, for such displays of output by painters and sculptors as have been lacking hitherto, even when artists have nominally been in control. High standards can thus be maintained, with less pressure from within and without to descend to more commercial levels of exploitation.

As one recalls the somewhat unsatisfactory conditions under which local artists have worked for some years past, often finding their most rewarding exhibits in cities west of New England, and as the volume of the exodus to New York city of artists native to or trained in Boston is remembered, it is with satisfaction that Bostonians hail the advent of this guild. Boston has much to learn of its own artists' merits, and when it has learned its lesson it is bound to see that they do not find more substantial appreciation abroad.

There is a local tradition of interest in art that carries the deliver into local history back to the eighteenth century. As the wealth of the city once came so largely from trade with other countries it followed naturally that persons and families with such trade connections, and with experiences of travel in other lands, transcended the Puritan hostility to art; and the fruits of their visits to Europe, and especially to Asia, in the early days of the occidentals' first contacts with Chinese and Japanese, now make unique and invaluable certain of the collections in the Museum of Fine Arts.

The more singular, therefore, the comparative indifference so long displayed toward contemporary talent and genius in the plastic arts by local buyers and art lovers; and the deeper the satisfaction that the artists themselves at last have got together to conserve their rights and further their own interests.